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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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9
REFERENCE

—Photo, National Film Board.

In peace as in war, the men of the famous Royal Canadian Mounted Police go about their tasks. In the more remote northerly districts, some of them still ride horses. See panel page 22.

THE FRONT PAGE

Budget and Inflation

THERE was probably more disappointment over last week's budget than over any fiscal proposals since the beginning of the war. There had been a general expectation, bolstered by the remarks of some too cheerful Ministers, that tax reductions would be both more extensive and more immediate. Whether they should have been either of these things, in view of the disastrous setback to productive recovery which has been caused by the wave of strikes in Canada and the United States, is another question, but the public expected large and prompt reductions and is annoyed at not getting them.

The Opposition will naturally lay stress on the idea that the reason for continued high taxes is failure to effect all possible economies in the public expenditures; and there are sufficient evidences of such failure to make an effective case. But we doubt very greatly whether the savings resulting from strict economy should or would have been applied to the reduction of taxes. It is much more likely that they would have served to reduce the borrowings which are still continuing at much too high a rate, and which are conducive to inflation because of the ready convertibility of the bonds into cash. So long as the supply of goods and services for which money can be spent continues to be restricted by labor troubles, so long will it continue to be sound policy to extract from the taxpayers all that can be taken from them without diminishing the incentive to produce.

The unfortunate tie-up of this budget with the abortive conference of the Dominion and the nine provinces will no doubt continue to be a matter of lively discussion among the politicians. We doubt whether it really has very much effect upon the thinking of the electors. There has unquestionably been a strong effort on the part of the Dominion Government to convey the idea that the budget might have been much more pleasant if Mr. Drew had not ~~broken up the~~ conference, and a corresponding ~~effort on the part~~ of the Conservatives to show ~~that Mr. Drew~~ did not break up the conference. ~~So far as~~ we can read the mind of the ~~less~~ partisan kind of Canadians, they do not greatly care whether Mr. Drew broke up the conference or not, and they are not at all convinced that if he did he made the budget any worse than it would otherwise have been. People have money, and are keen to spend it, and resentful of the fact that there is so little to spend it on. They expect inflation, and are chiefly concerned to get, each for himself, an advantageous position in it by the boosting of wages or profits. Because they expect inflation, they feel that the ordinary limits to demands for higher wages and higher prices are off, and that any demand is reasonable and justified if you can get it. In such a state of mind taxes are a minor incident; they are something that should be paid by somebody else while you yourself concentrate on your "take-home pay." It is a difficult state of mind for governments to deal with, and the country will not be really comfortable until it has worked itself out of it, a process which may be decidedly painful.

Too Many Orders

TALKING about inflation, it seems a great pity that there is no gold standard for orders and decorations. It was the lack of any such standard that led to the frightful inflation of titles in Canada at the close of the First World War, and their consequent abolition. An inflation of decorations is less obtrusive and less annoying, but can be just as extensive and just as destructive to real values.

The insignia of the Order of the British Empire were scattered with such a lavish hand on Dominion Day as to make it impossible for a Canadian with any extensive acquaintance to write the appropriate letters of congratulation to all of his friends who were honored by His Majesty. It does no harm for the public to see a dozen or a score of such decorations awarded without anybody having the slightest idea what they were awarded for, but when that sort of thing happens in several hundred cases on one day, and the people with obvious claims to decorations are swamped by the people whose claims, while doubtless valid, are unknown to anybody except their immediate chiefs, the thing becomes an absurdity.

Decontrol in U.S.A.

THE United States, in which both political authority and public opinion are in an even more chaotic state than in Canada, is obligingly presenting this country with a practical example of the results of sudden and complete decontrol. As we go to press the American welkin is ringing with loud cries for self-restraint on the part of sellers of goods and services. These will be about as influential in preventing a rise of prices as the bleating of the goats on Bikini was to prevent the explosion of the atomic bomb. The results of the experiment however should be enlightening to those countries which have not yet had the nerve to entrust themselves to the free operation of supply and demand with the public in possession of about three times the purchasing power needed to maintain the present price level.

Not Very National

NOW that the Toronto *Globe and Mail* is charging us five cents a day for its valuable services, we feel impelled to point out to it that its contemporary, the Montreal *Gazette*, an excellent newspaper which sells at the same price, managed to publish on Monday the complete list of all the Dominion Day honors all over Canada, with each name paragraphed and with the official title of each recipient, while the *Globe and Mail* gave us only those domiciled in Ontario, cut out the titles, and ran them all in together.

We cannot quite figure out why Toronto should not have a morning newspaper which does as good a job as the English paper of Montreal, where two-thirds of the population are not English-speaking and have a French morning paper of their own.

CFRB Power

IN AN article in last week's issue on the CFRB wave-length the ultimate power required on that wave-length and on the five others similarly reserved for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was given as five kilowatts. It should of course have been fifty kilowatts, and the station is at present powered at ten kilowatts.

End of the Vetoes

IT IS going to be very difficult to keep alive the interest of the Canadian people in the financial disputes between the Dominion and the wealthier provinces, if that dispute continues to be presented in the form of endless proposals and counter-proposals so complicated that no one but an advanced student of mathematics can make head or tail of them. It is the distinction of Mr. Drew that, unlike the other combatants, he has refused to content himself with arithmetic and has had to resort to algebra, and we are a little surprised that Mr. Ilsley in his last week's come-back did not carry the process a little further and bring in some conic sections for a little differential calculus. He did however achieve one step in

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Can You Keep The Lid on Science Without Future Explosions?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE dictum of Lord Acton, based on the evidence of history, shows clearly that the possession of power leads inevitably to its misuse. There is possibly only one exception to this statement and that is to be found in the life and actions of Christ.

Power as used in world affairs is equivalent to potential in the scientific world. The western nations have acquired a potential; the knowledge and ability to produce atomic power. The U.S.S.R. at present has neither the knowledge nor the plant. There is therefore a potential existing in favor of the western nations. They have power and power corrupts those who hold it. It is impossible to put back the hands of time. We cannot unknow the secrets of atomic power but we can cancel the difference of potential by sharing the secret with the world so that equilibrium will be established.

In this controversy our leaders have failed to show statesmanship. The leaders of the U.S.S.R. have also failed because by a system of government which prohibits openness, frankness and honest interchange they have created in us suspicion.

There are those who believe that the Western nations can maintain the potential difference and thus hold power over the rest of the world. This view is untenable for two reasons: First, the scientists of the rest of the world will very soon discover the secret and secondly it is impossible with the vast number of people employed in this work to prevent leakage. Our stand is designed to create suspicion in others and in our own midst.

Men like Einstein, Urey and Shapley by their training and intellectual level are wiser than the politicians. Scientific advice is strongly in favor of sharing the atomic secret. If we come forward now and give the world the secret we will have done something to further peace. If we continue in our present state of bickering we shall foment another war. We have the choice between peace and war. If we, the people, want peace let us see to it that our political leaders give the secret to the world before the world discovers it and before we engender an armament race in atomic bombs.

The whole attitude towards atomic energy must be changed from a race in bomb production to the useful cooperative employment of this energy for human needs. If we withhold the secret a logical deduction is that we are doing so to make bombs and therefore when the secret is discovered elsewhere the main endeavor will be to make bombs. If we give the secret and back U.N.O. it will be self evident that we are renouncing the bombs and concentrating on the peaceful utilization of the energy.

Halifax, N.S. G. VIBERT DOUGLAS

A Sane Policy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAY I compliment you on Mr. Richard's article of June 15, entitled "Halt Strikes or Have Disaster."

I agree that this matter is up to governments and governments can be the more easily persuaded by the force of public opinion.

There is no doubt that a larger measure of responsibility must be placed upon unionized labor activities, as well as upon the employer. With these responsibilities properly allocated, a local Board should be set up in each Province of, say, five men, with a Dominion wide Board of Appeal of nine men. Arbitration should be mandatory and final, with drastic penalties for breach of award.

I have heard it stated that you cannot force men to work. No one wishes to force an individual who desires to resign his position, but I am certain that organized strikes can be prevented. There may be some initial disturbances, but I believe a final Board of Appeal could be so constituted as to enjoy the respect and confidence of labor, the operator and the public at large, and that this procedure, once set up, would be accepted by the public as a matter of course, just as they now accept laws against murder and other crimes.

Victoria, B.C. T. D. PATTULLO

Look for the Facts

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHAT Ontario needs right now is not a bill such as Mr. Drew is sponsoring, but a radical new departure by which the case of the liquor industry is studied on its real merits. Why can we not have a royal commission, as we have on Education, composed of men and women above party or creed who would study the whole liquor business in the relation to society, to find out what it contributes to the life of the people and what it costs? With 20,000 alcoholic cases in Ontario, many more than cancer cases, decent people are appalled, but Mr. Drew's action to replace the present disgraceful beverage-room drinking with a more dignified setting of cocktail lounges, soft lights and music, with invisible bars, is little more than a glorified sop to an aroused public.

Montreal, Que. "M. C. A."

Keep Peace At Home

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

FOR over twenty-five years I lived in countries where the nationalist spirit was greatly developed. I have seen countries turn from conditions of political and religious peace to increasing dissension. When I left Canada in 1916 I believed that the quarrels between Upper and Lower Canada were things of the past. During the first World War I heard no discussion on the flag. The red ensign was held in great pride and respect; to us it was the flag of Canada.

On returning to my country I now feel that the B.N.A. Act, to an essential degree, has been dissolved. There are two divisions. Unless these subjects pertaining to our traditions are settled at once, along the old lines of loyalty, Canada cannot fail to go along the same road as other countries I have seen.

It is a familiar, dismal process. One day, passions, tardy in their rising, will be raised. Some unpremeditated act of violence will start others. Bitterness and hot blood will cause pain and death. Organizations have caused internal strife elsewhere. Why not here?

London, Ont. W. R. S. HENDERSON

Legion Decision—N.R.M.A.

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

REFERRING to the remarks contained in your issue of June 1 concerning the decision of the Dominion Convention of the Canadian Legion to exclude N.R.M.A. personnel from membership in the organization, may I say that the resolution passed permits all those who volunteered for General Service to apply for membership in the Canadian Legion, and this includes N.R.M.A. men who went G.S. during their period of service in uniform.

Considerable discussion took place at the Convention in regard to this matter, and the final decision was based on the willingness of a man to serve his country in battle. Every opportunity was given to men of the N.R.M.A. to volunteer for General Service, right up to the time that they went into battle. Some volunteered, others did not.

It should be borne in mind that conscription in World War II was somewhat different from the conscription enforced in World War I. In the first war the men were conscripted direct for battlefront service. This was not the case in World War II, and it required an order-in-council before N.R.M.A. men of World War II could be sent to the battlefront.

Unfortunately, all this embarrassment to the Legion and to the N.R.M.A. has been mainly caused by the lack of courage on the part of those who should have carried out the will of the majority of the people in regard to conscription.

Vancouver, B.C. RORT. MACNICOL
Executive Secretary,
B.C. Provincial Command,
Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.

The Simple Life

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MANKIND goes forward only so far as he utilizes the gifts of the Creator to improve himself: to eat the pure foods—and to work and sleep amidst pure surroundings; this one project today, is man's struggle; it is not a project of four or five fears, or of four freedoms: it is a project of freedom from the manner of ways in which mankind enslaves himself. In the place of healthy living and better production, mankind prefers adulteration and bottled air. Man goes so far as to attempt to use atomized energy in order to discover the way to live—which ought to be plainly seen directly existing under his very nose.

Is this an answer to all the "Isms" and Chisholms?

Montreal West, Que. M. MARSHALL

The Joker

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN REPLY to Mr. D. E. Peddie's letter printed in your issue of June 8, I would like to point out that the gains of landowners, monopolies and cartels (and I would add financial institutions) in so far as they are accumulated in reserves of various sorts do not go into purchasing power and do cause imbalance of the economy.

In so far as they appear as wages or dividends to individuals they *are* added to purchasing power and cause no such imbalance.

The "Lunacy of Social Credit" proposes that what does not go into purchasing power shall be infused into the economy by state issue of new money manufactured by the state and not borrowed or taxed out of the people's purchasing power.

This "Lunacy" is the only possible remedy to the imbalance.

What other effective corrective can your correspondent offer?

GEORGE H. PETHICK
R.R. 1, Royal Oak, V.I., B.C.

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

"WHO will fill Mr. King's boots?" asks a columnist. Mr. King, we hope — and for many years to come.

•

President Peron has received the apostolic benediction of the Pope, and many who thought the Argentine's leader an annoying fellow will now regard him as a blessed nuisance.

•

A recently returned Moscow correspondent states that one of Mr. Stalin's pet American phrases is: "You said it; so what?" There are indications that he is equally familiar with "Oh yeah!"

•

Joe Louis is reported to owe much of his success to the ability to sleep at any time. His ability to send other fellows to sleep is also a contributing factor.

•

Hush! Hush!

Finance Minister Ilsley is quoted as saying that he received 400 suggestions daily while preparing the Budget. We must not expect him to say too much about what he receives now that the Budget has been made known.

•

"Premier Drew gives us the bottle in one hand and the Bible in the other," complains a reverend gentleman from Hamilton. At least it can be said that Mr. Drew's gifts are impartial in both spirit and letter.

•

For public information, Ontario's Motion Picture Censorship Board classifies all films into two categories: Those fit for general admission, and those suitable for adults only. It should be noted that a few of those classified for general admission are quite well worth seeing, too.

From Hansard:

> "I have great faith in the Maritimes; I think we have a future ahead of us."
> (Mr. L. E. Baker, Member for Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare.)

Atomic bombs notwithstanding, we hope.

•

Masterly Understatement

When an English bride asked Prime Minister King to hold her child, he is reported to have said: "I wouldn't know how to hold a baby."

•

Because of indifferent forecasting by weather experts, a British M. P. advocates the employment of farmers with corns. This arrangement would also serve to rid politicians of delicate situations they are so prone to tread on.

•

A bank robber captured in Montreal was found to be receiving unemployment benefits. This cheap kind of deceit makes one lose faith in human nature.

•

From a Boston paper:

> "After only four lessons she was able to fly solo and surprised her parents in Atlantic City."

Anyhow, she did land right side up.

•

The first radio-telegraphy chess game between Moscow and London has just been successfully concluded. It is understood that even when pawns were in dire jeopardy, no attempt was made to use the power of veto.

•

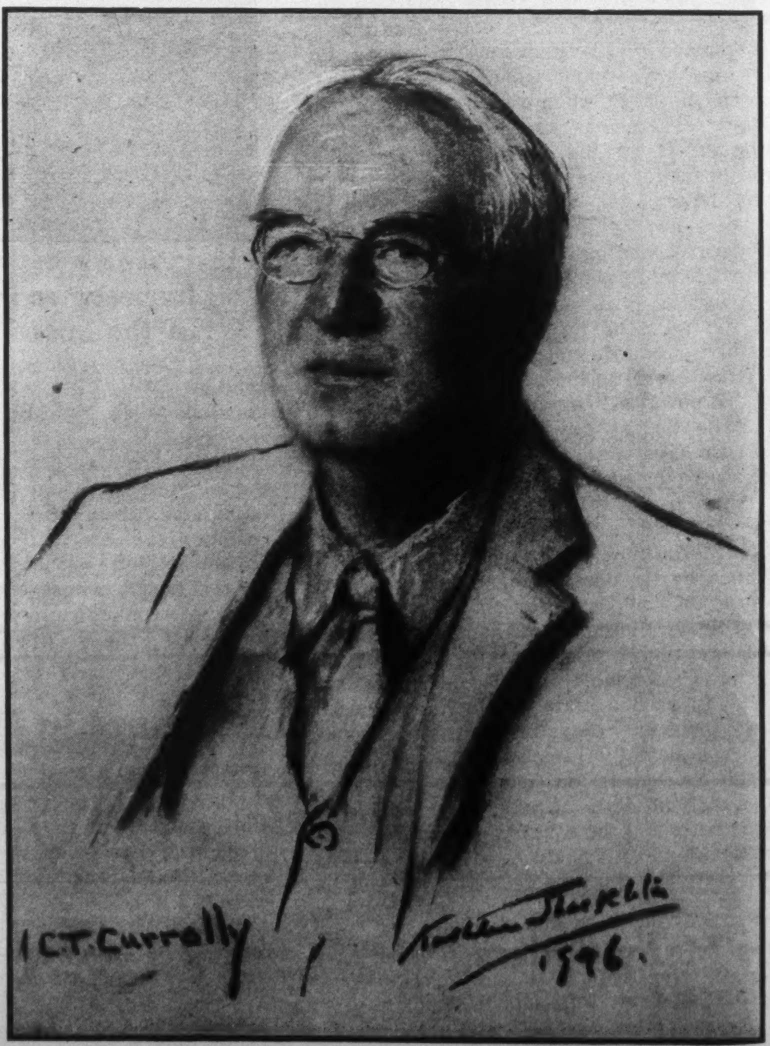
A well known continental danseuse was recently apprehended by the London police for having no visible means of support. Our niece Ettie thinks she must have been unnecessarily modest.

•

Fashion note:

> "Summer play-frocks are falling well below the knee."

Our niece Ettie informs us that they are also showing signs of a slip at the top.



Director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology since 1909, Dr. Charles T. Currelly retired on July 1. Born at Exeter, Ontario, in 1876, he graduated from Victoria College in 1898, and, after obtaining his M.A. there in 1902, went to England to study labor conditions. From then until 1909, Dr. Currelly divided his time between London and Egypt. He discovered the Tomb of Aahmes I, founder of the 18th dynasty, which is now in Cairo Museum. He returned to Canada in 1909, and interest in the material he had collected in the East was such that a government grant for a museum building was obtained. Dorothy Burr Thompson, lecturer at Toronto University, has been appointed Acting Director for one year. This portrait of Dr. Currelly is from the pastel sketch by Kathleen Shackleton in the Webster Collection of New Brunswick Museum.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

advance. He has now, it appears, devised a taxation agreement which can be entered into by one province and abstained from by another, so that there is no need for everybody going into it in order to make it operative. This, we fancy, must have annoyed Mr. Drew very much, for it deprives him of the Molotov veto which he has been using with such excellent effect ever since the establishment of the United Provinces Organization, and which is so much more dramatic than the three-man walk-out invented by his predecessor, Mr. Mitchell Hepburn. Obviously the new scheme requires no Conference, since everything that is necessary can be done in conversations between the Dominion and each individual province.

There does not seem to be much object in Ontario remaining outside of this arrangement, for all that she can obtain by doing so is the privilege of imposing further income and corporation taxes over and above those which the Dominion will collect. But an extremely forceful argument in favor of Ontario's acceptance is provided by Mr. Ilsley in the shape of his declaration that only when all provinces have entered the scheme will the Dominion be in a position "to implement its undertaking to reduce the element of double taxation on distributed corporate earnings." This is a matter which affects Ontario more seriously than any other part of Canada. The double taxation of earnings, first in the hands of the corporation and then upon distribution as dividends to the shareholders, is one of the most indefensible parts of Canada's fiscal system, and has of late become really dangerous to the nation's economic life, because the intensity of the rates now in effect makes them repressive to new enterprise.

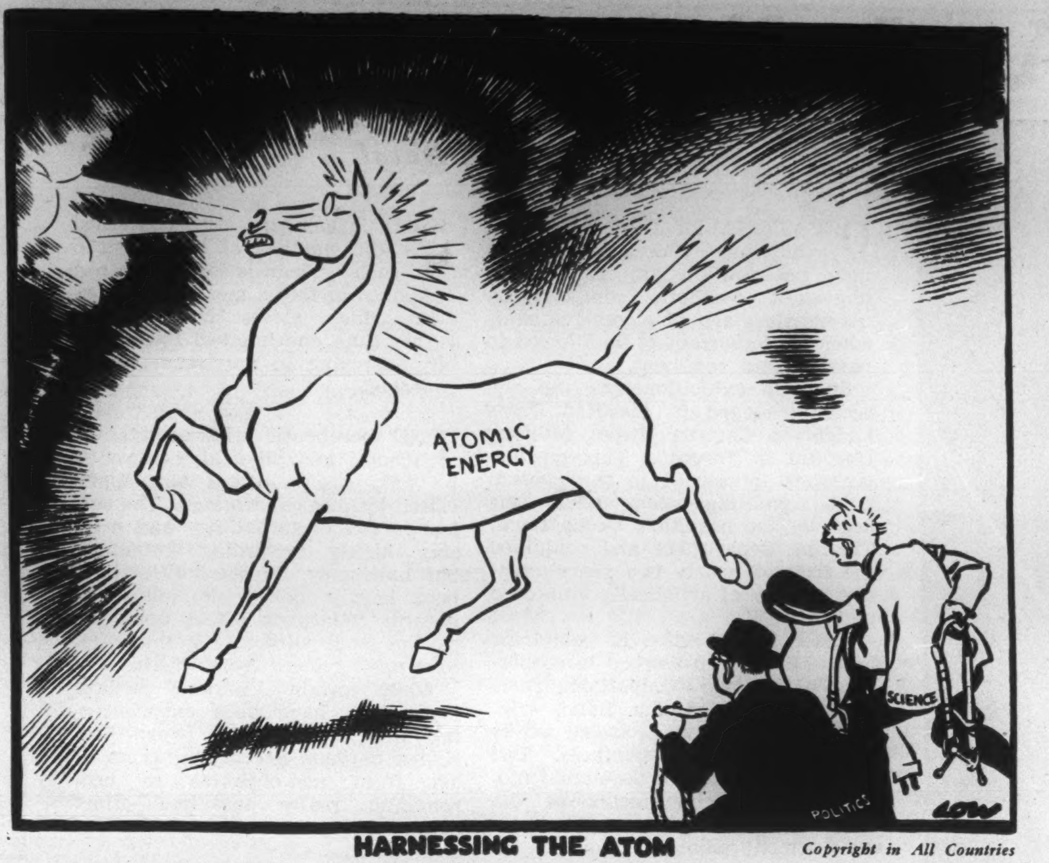
We are frankly unable to see precisely why the reduction of double taxation on corporate earnings is so strongly conditioned upon the assent of the provinces to the new proposals, and we suspect that Mr. Drew will be even more unable to see it than we are. But Mr. Ilsley did not have to make out his whole case on this point in his budget speech, and doubtless has other arguments which he can bring forward as required. If he sticks to his point it is obvious that the pressure of the business interests for Ontario's acceptance of the proposals will be pretty strong.

Commonwealth Flags

THERE appears to be a considerable body of opinion in Canada which feels that the Union Jack in the upper left-hand quarter of the Canadian flag designates, or at any rate appears to outsiders to designate, a relationship involving some inferiority of the Dominion to the United Kingdom. We should greatly regret to see the Union Jack removed from that position in the Canadian flag, and it occurs to us that there is a means, and an entirely logical means, whereby it can be kept in that position and yet cause no possible suggestion of inferiority. The means that we have in mind involves, however, a change in the flag of another country than Canada, and therefore cannot be brought about by Canadian action alone.

What we propose is that Canada should suggest to the Government of Great Britain that in view of the changes of constitutional doctrine effected by the Statute of Westminster, the national flag of Great Britain should cease to be the plain Union Jack occupying the entire field, and should become an ensign in which the Jack occupies precisely the same quarter of the field as in the flag now used by Canada and in those of several other Dominions. This would establish a uniformity which would probably extend eventually throughout the whole of the British Commonwealth of Nations, with the possible exception of Eire, whose relationship with the Commonwealth is a trifle obscure. The Jack by itself would then be available to signify, not any single nation of the Commonwealth, but that unique institution itself as an organic and spiritual but not politically organized whole.

It would be well if no action were taken on the question of the Canadian flag in the present session of Parliament, in order that there may be time to sound out with the governments of Great Britain and the other Dominions the possibilities of a systematic agreement on this question. We do not think there is any reason to suppose that the British Government would resent such a suggestion even if it came from Canada alone, and still less if it came concurrently from several of the Dominions. We have frequently pointed out the difficulties which arise from the fact that the Union Jack by itself is simultaneously employed as the national flag of Great Britain and as a symbol of the Commonwealth in which there are a number of other nations. Historically it is no doubt true that the United Kingdom is the mother of all of these nations. But politically she and her daughter nations are now all on the same footing; and it is hard to imagine a more striking method of symbolizing that common footing than a set of flags differing in detail for each and every one of the nations concerned, but carrying in the most honorable quarter a symbol indicating their common origin, their common constitutional character, and their common Crown.



HARNESSING THE ATOM

Copyright in All Countries

Newspaper Silence

NEWSPAPER readers in Canada may have been a little surprised at the recent emergence into public discussion, in the editorial columns, of a case of sex perversity which was dealt with in a Toronto court some weeks ago and was at that time concealed from public knowledge by the complete suppression of all reference to it in the press. The sentence awarded by the court appeared to the Attorney-General of Ontario to err very definitely on the side of excessive leniency, and he took the case to appeal, with the result that the period of imprisonment was doubled and a fairly severe lashing was added.

The case having been thus brought to the attention of a somewhat mystified public, there has been a good deal of discussion as to whether it was really one for punitive measures of any kind, and should not rather have been dealt with as one of criminal insanity. It is perfectly true that both the laws of Canada and the psychological knowledge of most of the judges who administer them are about one hundred years behind contemporary thinking. Nevertheless it seems to us a great mistake to assume that persons whose sexual instincts are somewhat abnormal are incapable of keeping them under control, or at any rate are much more so than those whose instincts are normal in character but exceptionally strong. The truth seems to be that persons of this kind are quite capable of behaving themselves when they think it would be risky to do otherwise, but when they are wealthy and influential they regard it as safe to take chances for the gratification of their desires. The plea of insanity in such cases is one which should be viewed with considerable suspicion; and so far as we can ascertain from the limited information available, no such plea was ever put forward in the case now under discussion.

The only publicity given to this case prior to the Attorney-General's intervention was in one of the periodicals which are sometimes designated as the "gutter press." We have no great enthusiasm for this group among our contemporaries, but if anything were needed to justify its existence it would certainly be the fact that the daily newspapers can be organized into so perfect a conspiracy of silence about judicial proceedings which are public, interesting and important, but which happen to involve well-connected persons.

Unlawful Parties

CANADIANS will obviously have to consider in the near future what should be their decision as to the tolerance or the suppression of political organizations and activities devoted to the spread of Communism. The question is an extremely difficult one. It is certainly not to be answered in the terms of the answer recently given by the Montreal French monthly, *Relations*, that "it is preposterous to tolerate in Canada a Communist party, that is to say a party taking its directives from Moscow, while democratic parties are not allowed to function in the U.S.S.R." That is to miss the whole point. The objection is not to taking directives from a country where democratic parties do not function, it is taking directives from any outside country whatever. We should strongly object, and so would *Relations*, to a Canadian party taking directives from the U. S. A., although we understand that democratic parties function there pretty freely. *Relations* objects constantly to some Canadian parties taking their directives (as it thinks they do although we think otherwise) from Great Britain, which is also fairly democratic. Neither of us would like a party taking its directives from the U.S.S.R. even if that country were as democratic as our own.

You cannot suppress a party merely for advocating Communism as a system of political and economic organization for Canada, any more than you can suppress a party for advocating Corporatism as the same thing, or Social Credit, or Technocracy, or Polygamy or the ideas of M. Arcand. Democracy implies freedom to advocate anything, even the abolition of democracy, provided that it be not also advocated that the proposed end be attained by unconstitutional means.

The Communist party does not admit that it takes its directives from abroad. We may believe that it does, but it is going to be very difficult to prove it in court. Are we going to enact that any party shall be unlawful which we believe, or *Relations* believes, to take its directives from abroad? That is a bit risky; we might find *Relations* believing that the Progressive Conservative party, or at least Mr. Drew's wing of it, takes its directives from Great Britain, which is "abroad" to *Relations* anyhow, whatever it may be to others.

Is it not better to avoid the whole business of banning particular parties as parties—a somewhat totalitarian job at best—and confine ourselves to the much simpler and more workable business of prohibiting individuals from performing specified acts? Some members of the Labor Progressive party—which is the party *Relations* wants us to ban—have lately been convicted in the usual courts of performing certain acts which are quite specifically forbidden—and of which they could probably have been convicted just as well without any of the rigmarole of the Supreme Court justice. Such convictions will do infinitely more to diminish the party's capacity for harm than any Dominion ban or any Duplessis' padlock law. A party is never really suppressed by driving it underground. The *Relations* method of dealing with Communist parties has been very fully tried out in Spain, but we venture to predict that it will shortly become apparent that Communism has not been wholly suppressed there.

Not Democracy

ACCORDING to the most recent Canadian Gallup Poll, 61 per cent of Canadians outside of Quebec hold the considered opinion that Quebec should not have as large a representation in the House of Commons, in proportion to population, as the other provinces; and those who took the trouble to justify this entirely undemocratic opinion explained that the reason was that the people of Quebec tend to vote *en bloc* for one particular party.

The reason itself is preposterous. The people of Quebec do, it is true (and regrettable), tend to vote for one party in federal conflicts, and being all in one place their unanimity is pretty obvious. There are many thousands of Canadians in other provinces who tend quite as much to vote for a party opposed to the Quebec-favored party, for no other reason than that it is so opposed; their action is just as deplorable as that of the Quebeckers, but they happen to be mixed in with other sorts of Canadians so that their unanimity is less obvious.

But apart from all reasons, the whole idea that a section of the country can be partially disfranchised because of the way it uses its franchise is the absolute negation of democracy. This country can exist very comfortably as a democratic nation, with one-third French and two-thirds English-speaking. It cannot exist at all, as a democratic nation, with one-third French and under-franchised and two-thirds English-speaking and over-franchised. The prime condition of democracy is equality among all who are capable of exercising the franchise. If Canada is to be a nation in which eighty voters in Ontario can outvote one hundred voters in Quebec, as a matter of fixed principle and for all time, it may or may not be a Fascist nation, but it will not be a democratic one, and it will not be one whose governors derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

This whole demonstration of the state of the public mind in the eight provinces (the vote is far too large to be dismissed as the result of any error or wrong weighting in the polling) awakens disquieting wonder as to whether Canadians are really competent to control their own constitution-making. Even including Quebec there was still a national majority, though only 51 per cent, in favor of Quebec's partial disfranchisement, and this might well be increased out of the large proportion who had not made up their mind—and therefore obviously had no convinced faith in Rep. by Pop.

Is it any wonder that our French fellow-citizens get the idea that the English-speaking Canadians propose to see that they are voted down no matter what it costs? That if "we" cannot keep our "ascendancy" by means of the birthrate we will do it by immigration, and if immigration does not suffice, by loading the voting power as in the 1917 election and as in the theory supported by this 61 per cent of the non-Quebec voters of Canada?

MUSKOKA MOOD

I SHALL lie on these strong grey rocks
through long blue days,
And nights ablaze with stars. Sprawled anyhow,
Careless of comfort, convention or grace, I shall
lie
On these gaunt rocks forever, as I lie now.
O sharp, careless fingers of granite on soft
And yielding flesh—your pressure on shoulder,
thigh,
Elbow and ankle-bones, on thin skull-shell,
Shall never thrust me away. Here I shall lie.
Hot sun on my lidded eyes, or sudden rain—
I shall not care. Oh, I will sleep, sleep,
With water and wind songs only in my ears.
Let stars and seasons whirl; I shall remain
While the gentle moss and lichens toward me
creep,
And lie on these ancient rocks for a thousand
years.

E. K. C.

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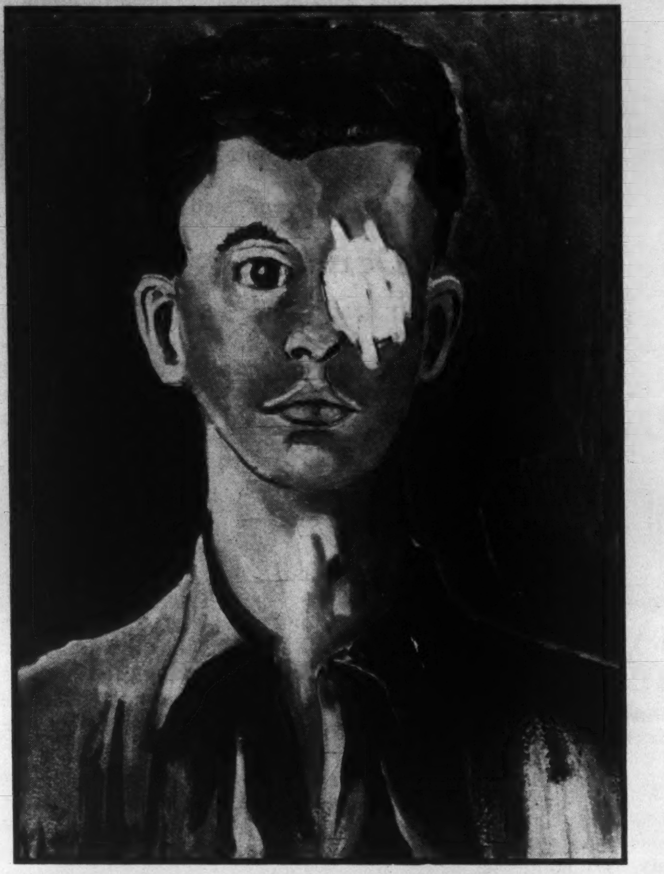
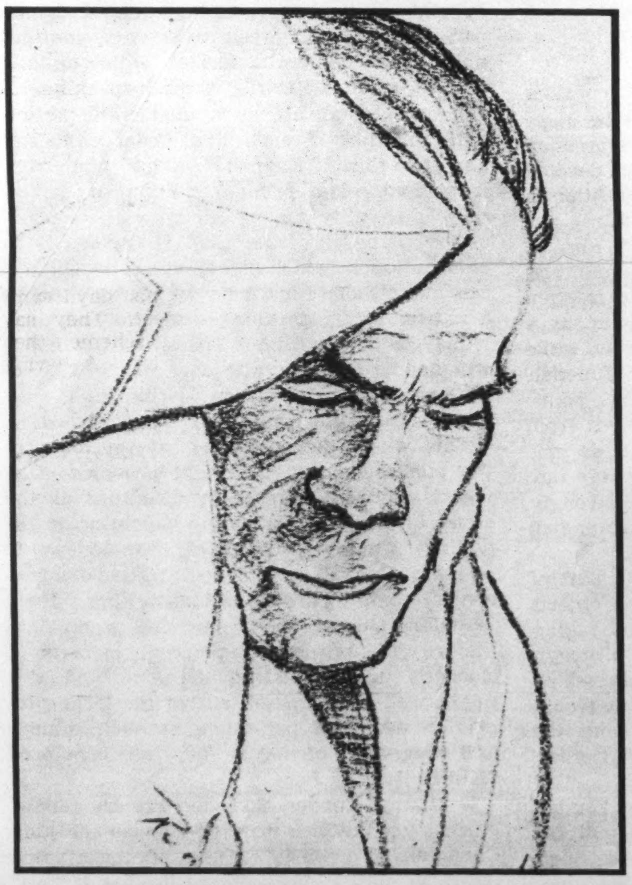
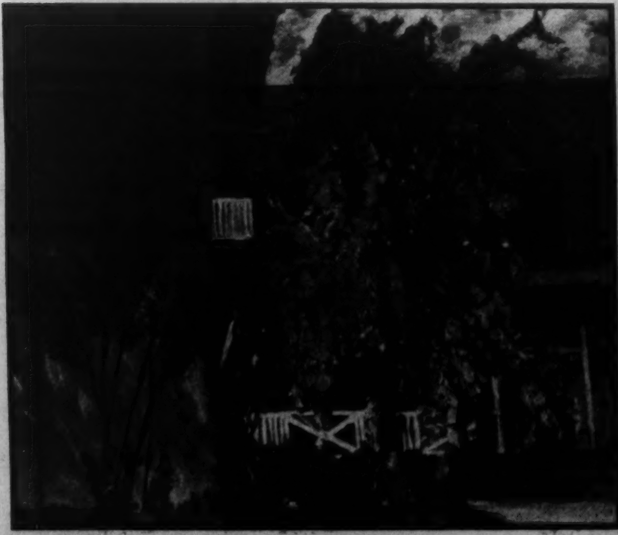
Veterans' Art Indicates Healing Possibilities



"Self Portrait" by William H. McLaughlin shows the utter realism and detachment with which these young veterans look upon their plight.



Percy Runnells' drawing of a bed patient has a starkness of execution fitting to its theme.



"Nurses Residence" — rather poetic canvas by D. Davidson is the result of working outdoors in the spring, and illustrates the healthy vigor with which these young men attack their work.

By Paul Duval

OCCASIONALLY there appear art exhibitions which, while they may not contain any particularly important aesthetic contributions, nevertheless are of a general character too important to be allowed to pass without comment.

Such an exhibition was the one recently staged in the Red Cross Lodge of Christie Street Military Hospital in Toronto. This particular show presented to the general public paintings done under the aegis of the hospital's Occupational Therapy Department and contained the fruit of nearly two years' creative activity of artistically untutored patients.

Under the direction of sculptress Louise Paul, who worked in cooperation with acting Occupational Therapy Director, Priscilla Band, crippled veterans have produced works of a refreshing directness. But more important than the actual modest artistic achievements of the veteran-artists is the mental diversion which painting supplies to break the tedious hospital hours.

WHETHER sketching still-life, limning portraits of themselves or fellow patients, or painting the surrounding hospital grounds, these young men find their hospital days brightened by their own creative activity. Often lushly and brilliantly pigmented, and sometimes merely facetious, the canvases nevertheless have a vigor and individuality not altogether common in amateur exhibitions.

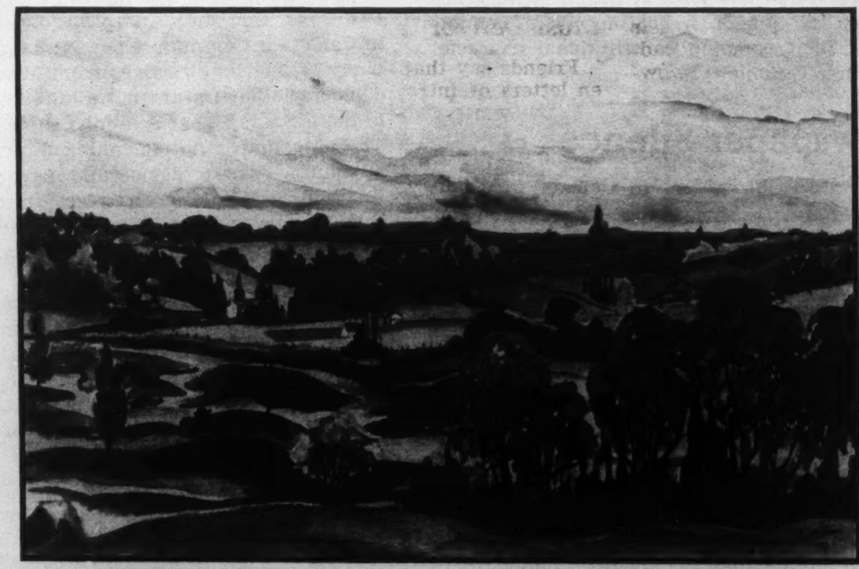
This latter healthy characteristic is in great measure due to the wisdom of studio director Louise Paul, who adopts a hands-off attitude towards her aspiring patient-artists as far as technical instruction and aesthetic influences are concerned. After the simplest of basic instruction, each veteran is left to his own resources to find a means of expression which arises from within, rather than one imposed from without. Copying in any form is discouraged.

THE therapeutic value of art, both mental and physical, has yet to be fully comprehended and appreciated by medical workers. The subject is full of tantalizing and probably highly rewarding potentials, but until now, its possibilities have been hardly looked into, either as regards painting's effect upon the psyche from without, or the influence upon growth from within.

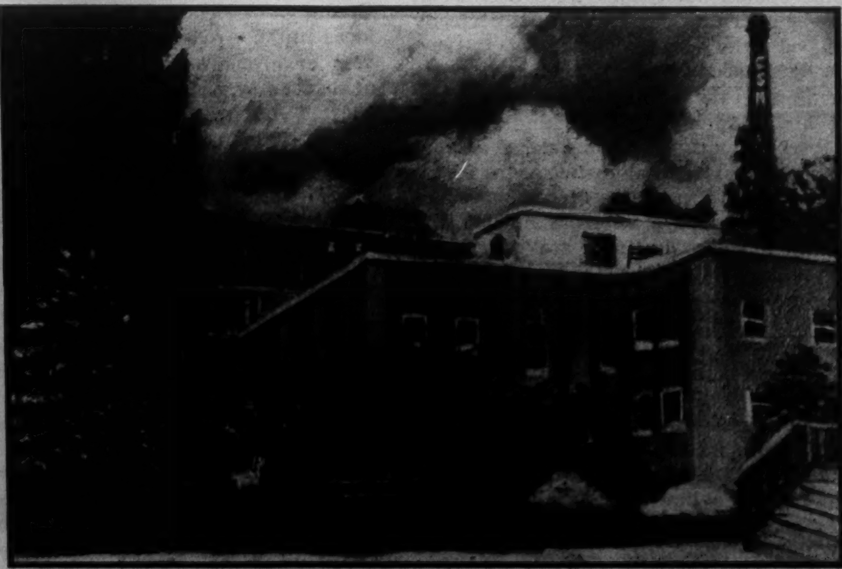
While certain American medical institutions have been experimenting with the influence upon bedridden patients of varying types of art from non-objective to neo-romantic, really organized effort along these lines has yet to be undertaken.

For its work in this field, the Occupational Therapy Department of Christie Street Hospital is thus deserving of considerable praise.

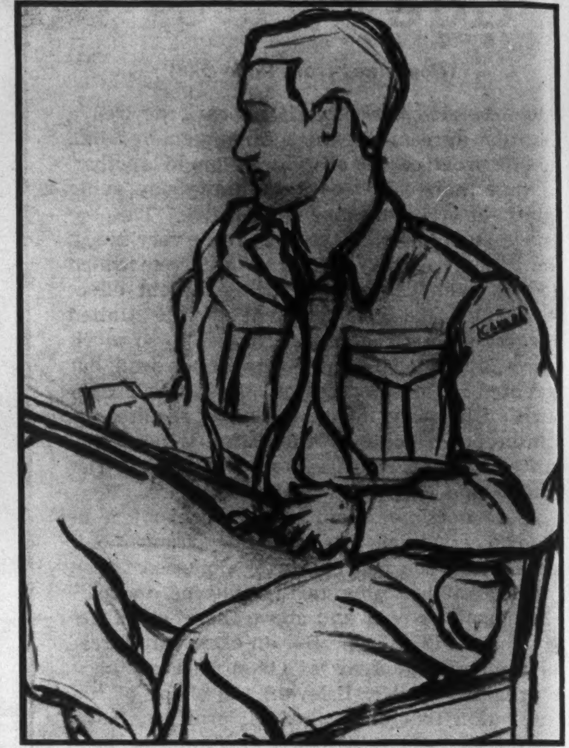
The literature on the therapeutic value of the visual arts is virtually non-existent. However, it is not entirely nil, and, for the benefit of interested persons, I should like to draw attention to the recently published volume "Art Versus Illness," written by English artist Adrian Hill. It relates the author's own ideas on the subject, arrived at after a period of illness, and is a truly worthwhile signpost along the road to a fuller understanding of the subtle inter-relation of art with bodily and spiritual health.



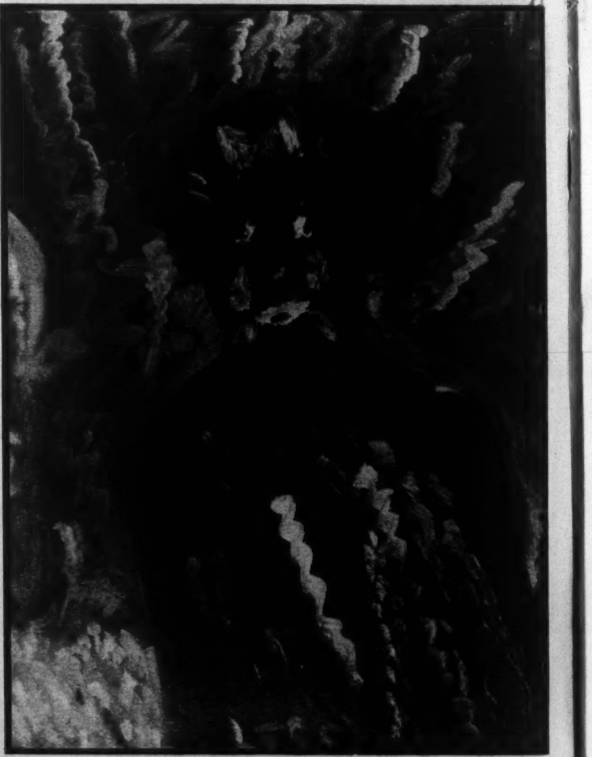
Entitled "Elora Flats", the almost lyrical grace of this landscape in water color by Percy Runnells is in sharp contrast to his pencil drawing.



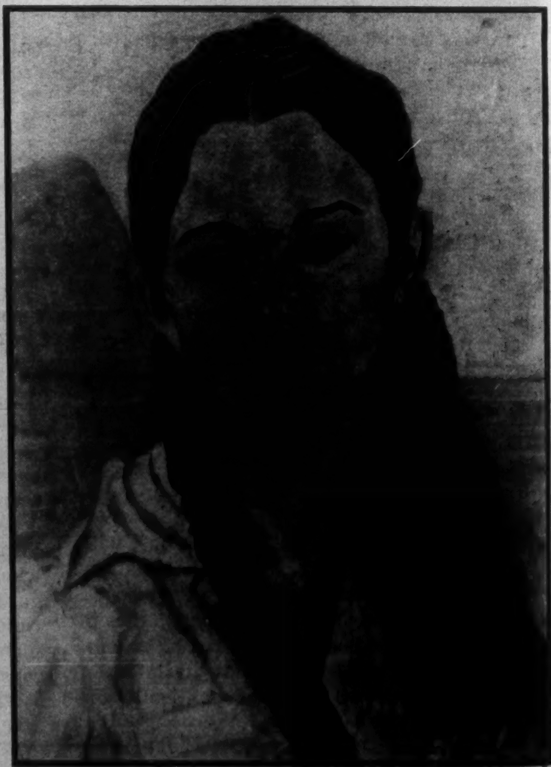
The virtually puritanical honesty of this painting by W. K. Parry of Christie Street Hospital grounds typifies the results of allowing the patients to find their own means of expression. This freedom from technical influences permits a growth from within impossible under restrictions of academic tuition.



Studio sketch in charcoal by W. E. McLaughlin. In their improvised studio, painter-veterans posed for each other.



In "Penicillin," Joe Lebow tried to express the way he felt after treatment.



A portrait of Toronto ballet dancer Barbara Ferguson by Kenneth Hickie. Done in oils, it has a certain academic charm in its simplicity and competence.

Vancouver's Own Billy Rose Stages Jubilee

By E. ISOBEL MIDMORE

In Vancouver's Jubilee which began this week, celebrating its 60th anniversary, Gordon Hilker, West Coast showman extraordinary, has the biggest production assignment of his brilliant career. His show dramatizes the city's history on a 500-foot stage with a cast of over 5,000.

Hilker is an amazing 32-year-old dynamo of energy, artistic talent and show business intuition. His work in promoting the summer "Theatre under the Stars" for the past six years has been remarkable. He is also Director of the B.C. Institute of Music and Drama. The other personality in show business most like Hilker is Billy Rose.

"IN this sort of work, background isn't the only requisite; you have to be hard-boiled", says show-promoter Gordon Hilker of Vancouver.

It has been said that Hilker has a split personality, a sort of Jekyll and Hyde of the footlights. Unlike Robert Louis Stevenson's literary schizophrenic, however, he has a three-way split in his approach to life. His home and office personality is, for the most part, quiet and unassuming. His party personality is that of a "bon vivant" and wit. His third facet is his "professional showman" approach. When he's trying to impress a client or put over a deal he can be very animated, with a vocabularly strained through "colossals" and "gigantics", in absolute contradiction to his usual refined use of the English language.

This ambitious young man spends most of his waking hours talking and thinking about promotions. He works exhaustively and knows intimately every phase of every operation he guides.

Friends say that he has had many lucrative offers for good positions in New York but that he is sincere in his desire to promote his home town as an art centre. Others say that he prefers being the big frog in the smaller puddle.

A rather wistful half-smile flits across Hilker's face as he talks about his dreams for Vancouver's future cultural life. His eyes remain dreamy and sober. He gives the impression that he is not the slightest bit interested in his listener.

Mother's Pupil

Gordon Hilker has always been associated with music and drama from the day of his birth, September 19, 1914. His mother taught piano and Gordon was one of her most apt pupils. She and his father made a point of taking their two children to every concert and cultural event.

He was vice-president and business manager of the Player's Club at the University of British Columbia. He was also one of the group who started the Pep Club, a lively campus organization not quite as frolicsome as the Jokers Club which recently became famous throughout Canada for reviving the goldfish-swallowing craze. He graduated in Arts with high scholastic standing in 1934 at the age of twenty. He had tried his hand at every branch of theatricals and was vitally interested in making his first love his life's work.

However, there was to be no starving in a garret, no art for art's sake for Gordon Hilker. After graduation he went into the business of manufacturing women's cotton dresses. He pursued his interest in the stage, being one of the originators of the Summer Theatre at Qualicum Beach, Vancouver Island. He used his interest to make extra money by undertaking several night club bookings.

He is still seeking bookings, and his desire to be associated only with a successful production caused some bitter arguments over his proposed expenditure for Vancouver's present Jubilee celebrations. Many were the names thrown his way but "artistic" wasn't among them. The committee looked upon him as a grasping Shylock, but he stuck to his guns, and, from every indication, the Jubilee Show will be a success.

His co-producer of this mammoth outdoor spectacle is Leslie Allen, who was advertising manager of the Player's Club when Hilker was its business manager, and to whose assistance in certain enterprises this young impresario attributes much of his success. Back now from war service, Leslie Allen, a sad-eyed intellectual, is in the film business and also handles bookings for road shows, dance bands and popular entertainments.

Allen and Hilker gained the approval of the Citizens' Diamond Jubilee Committee to appoint as stage director one of America's topflight showmen, a former Ziegfeld and Hollywood musical director, John Harkrider.

Harkrider, the perfect example of how a big-time producer should look and act, says in the awed tones of a Barnum and Bailey barker presenting a two-headed elephant, "This super-colossal show will dramatize Vancouver's past, present and future, on a 500-foot stage, the most stupendous ever constructed! It will have a gigantic backdrop—lordly mountains and natural sunsets, the best lighting in the world. It will employ all the outstanding resources of modern entertainment, including famous artists, costumes from Hollywood, New York and Paris, and a cast of over 5000 all but a dozen or so being local. We're going to send people away with the breath knocked out of them!"

Direct Approach

Note the similarities in these two showmen — Hilker and Harkrider. They are alike in stature, in their bouncing-ball energy and in their direct approach to every detail leading to a topnotch production. However, Hilker's practical outlook, lacking in Harkrider, makes Vancouver artists confused by the outsider's antics.

Hilker Attractions, Limited, now has exclusive franchise from National Concerts and Artists Corporation, Columbia Concerts, Incorporated, United Booking office and a variety of other booking affiliations. The 1945-46 concert season was billed as "the largest and most brilliant season ever presented in Vancouver".

Vancouver audiences have enjoyed the performances of Paul Robeson, Mischa Elman, Yehudi Menuhin, Artur Rubinstein, Jennie Tourel, Ezio Pinza, Joseph Szigeti, Markova-Dolin, Draper-Adler, the Trapp Family Singers, Footlight Favorites, and many others, thanks to Hilker's contacts in entertainment centres.

Handles Unions

For the work he has done to make the Theatre under the Stars a going concern, Hilker is considered one of the great promoters of Vancouver's cultural enjoyment. For the past six years he has been supervisor of all productions, paid by salary from the Board of Park Commissioners. He guides and coordinates the artistic, technical and administrative divisions of this enterprise. With the all-round thoroughness of "Poo-Bah" he selects the shows for the coming season and makes arrangements in New York for royalties, rights and other production matters. He handles union difficulties, meetings with the various directors; in fact, he does everything but direct individual artists.

The Theatre under the Stars is staged in the Malkin Bowl in beautiful Stanley Park, with its thousand acres of lawns, lagoons, Douglas firs and zoo. Before Hilker took over, this annual production was an amateur affair; now every show is highly touted and highly anticipated. Last year 142,000 tickets were sold for "Maytime", "Vagabond King", "Red Mill", "Rio Rita", "Fortune Teller", and "Chocolate Soldier". The standard of entertainment has improved yearly. Plans are now under way for a new quarter of a million dollar home for the theatre and its stars. This should be ready next year.

Linked with the Theatre under the Stars is another of Hilker's pet projects, the B.C. Institute of Music and Drama. He is director of this non-profit, publicly-owned organization, which is under the patronage of the Board of Park Commissioners and supported by representatives of various prominent educational organizations. Mostly it serves as a school for local talent to be used in the Theatre under the Stars. It provides eight scholarships for singers and solo instrumentalists, and a number of bursaries to train young musicians.

Fame Passed By

While the sincerity of this Institute is regarded highly by some members of Vancouver's musical circles, there are others who don't care to leap on to the Park Board's bandwagon. Among the latter is John Goss, Vancouver music and drama teacher, mainstay of the Labor Arts Guild, and one of the artists who labored so conscientiously on the groundwork of the Theatre under the Stars only to have fame pass over to Gordon Hilker.

"The B.C. Institute of Music and Drama" he emphasizes, "should not be spending public funds for scholarships and training on operettas and other light music. Such music doesn't warrant scholarships and bursaries. It's ridiculous, winning a musical scholarship for singing a piece from 'Naughty Marietta' or some other such twaddle. This organization tempts people into membership by vague promises of parts in the Theatre under the Stars and other money-making productions, and offers little, if any, classical instruction."

Through this Institute Hilker arranges for certain promising artists to get extra training in New York or Hollywood.

Must Deliver the Goods

Friends say that he has often given letters of introduction to leading U.S. showmen, and in other ways helped young entertainers to get ahead in their field, even though he knew they would never return to benefit his local productions.

"You've got to keep our local talent in touch with the trends in the show business" Hilker says. "This idea of boosting local talent just because it's local is all right, but when it comes to box-office appeal in a tourist mecca such as Vancouver, we have to deliver the goods. I believe in bringing in good outside stars to help raise our standards. Last year there was a cast of 127 in the Theatre under the Stars, five of whom were Americans. This year we are planning to bring in only four outsiders. It is hoped that we can send more of the staff to entertainment centres in the future. Such trips are invaluable."

Sock-Knitting Relative

Gordon Hilker is thin and tired-looking. He weighs 155 pounds and is five feet nine inches tall. He has a rather sallow complexion and his high forehead is fringed with a nondescript shade of fine hair. His chin and nose are finely chiselled.

He dresses conservatively, favoring grey suits, white shirts and very unshowmanlike ties. He does occasionally sport loud socks and explains them by saying, "A doting relative showers me with these hand-knit efforts, and, the sock situation being what it is, I am forced to wear them".

Usually a business man considers golf a definite asset, but not Hilker. He stays away from physical exertion of any kind. "Golf and bridge and other so-called relaxations are a waste of time," he says. "My business keeps me occupied day and night".

However, the Hilkers do step out now and then, and when Gordon Hilker is in the mood for ballet dancing, it's as entertaining as a circus to watch him. He'll "arabesque" or fling himself into the long leap of a *grand jete* with legs thrust back. He'll imitate with grace and true showmanship the classic and romantic gems performed by the world's great artists.

There are other occasions when he takes over the piano, and no amount of prying will get him away. He'll run through pieces he hasn't had time to practice since boyhood days and he'll have a wonderful time. A friend, however, once bleakly commented, "As a party pianist, Hilker should stick to his bookings".

Betty, his wife, is an attractive brunette with a beautiful figure and a flair for singing and dancing. She is the former Betty Petch of Victoria. She also comes from a musical family and has taken an active part in the Theatre under the Stars, in service shows and other productions.

Michael John Hilker, aged four and a half, has kept his mother from taking a very active part in theatricals lately but she manages to find time to help guide the destiny of Hilker Attractions, Limited.

Mrs. Hilker loves to talk about her husband—particularly about his hobby, gardening. "You should just see Gordon when he's dressed for working on his tuber-fruited begonias—that's his specialty. He can't do a thing in the garden without his mouldy old Indian sweater, a disreputable old red hat pulled rakishly over one eye, and at least a three-day beard".

Gardening Showman

Neighbors say that he fusses over those begonias like an old mother hen with her chicks. He attacks his hobby with the same thoroughness demonstrated in every phase of his business life. He has a greenhouse and all the scientific apparatus for producing the best begonias. His friends, however, feeling that a backyard isn't a Malkin Bowl, often get fed up hearing about his begonias and being rushed out to see them before they can catch their breath.

Barney Potts, who works on the Publicity end of Hilker Attractions, Limited, says that "when Gordon gets out for a spot of gardening, the lot looks like a W.P.A. project were under way. You can't see Gordon or those confounded tuber-fruited begonias for tools of every description. What does he do with all the tools? Oh, they're just part of the show."

Barney doesn't think much of the boss's slow methodical manner of mixing drinks. "It's too nerve-racking for me. I get so exhausted with anticipation while Gordon's busy organizing and preparing a drink, that I'm not capable of enjoying the finished product. The ice has to be at the precise angle in the glass. The glass has to be previously chilled to the correct temperature. Then Gordon proceeds. He measures the liquor and the mixers with the finesse of a scientist splitting the atom."

To H. M. Hilker, Gordon is definitely the apple of his father's eye. He says that Gordon has always been ambitious, that he was one of the legion who sold magazines to help pay for college, and that he worked in the summers as a bus boy at Banff.

This admiration is mutual. The son will invariably give credit for his success in the artist-booking business to his father who "has always been of invaluable assistance to me and was instrumental in my starting in this enterprise."

"Not Much He Doesn't Know"

His mother equally dotes on her son. When asked to reminisce about Gordon's childhood, she will laugh indulgently as she recalls, "He was always interested in studying and learning all he could about music and drama. There isn't much about the entertainment world that he doesn't know."

Everyone working at Hilker Attractions seems so frantically busy promoting the organization that the idiosyncracies of the manager seem to go by the board, or else he has forced his employees into silence. Surprisingly little is publicly known about this ingenious promoter of Western Canada's cultural life.

Gordon Hilker

However, it is generally conceded that he's kind to animals, hates travelling now that he has to do so much of it, smokes a lot and eats well when he has time. He loves Smorgasbord affairs where he can nibble at choice morsels that take his fancy and "any kind of over-ripe cheese filled with holes and little things crawling about in it."

His wife says that conversation is the main item on their breakfast menu but that her husband is firm about his glassful of tomato juice to start the day, and, that Dagwood-like, he sometimes manages to squeeze in toast and coffee on the run.

Two of his traits, peculiar because of their usual presence amongst those in the entertainment business, are lack of ulcers and lack of temperament. The majority of people who work with him say he's easy to get along with because he infects them with his enthusiasm and they get as much enjoyment out of a project as he does.

Air of Boredom

Casual acquaintances say that his common expression of boredom makes them feel that he's dying to get away from it all and back to his begonias. His close associates credit that look to his daydreams about the next project. They say that he visualizes a scheme, then goes directly to work on it, believing that any worthwhile idea should be taken to the top man in every case. Hilker had thought out his own ideas before any official scheme for a celebration for Vancouver's 60th Anniversary was conceived. He was quick to present his plans to civic authorities.

If the books show a profit on this Jubilee Show, Gordon Hilker will be criticized for making money on a civic celebration; if the show isn't a financial hit, he'll be considered an impractical blowhard. To Gordon Hilker, one more successful production means another step up the ladder of his ambition for bigger and better entertainment for Western Canada.

London clocks, many of which stopped during the war, are being repaired. This one is on the Law Courts in the Strand — among the city's most beautiful buildings. They are fairly modern, not being completed until after the death of George Edmund Street, their designer, in 1881.

Domestic Helpers Need New Deal in Household Work

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON, C.B.E.

Former household workers do not want to return to domestic service; new workers are reluctant to enter it. In the first of two articles on the shortage of domestic personnel, Dr. Whitton analyzes why the work fails to attract. Rates of pay, the social aspects of living-in, and the casual and discriminating attitude towards the household worker generally—all aggravate the problem.

But the basic unattractiveness is the constant subservience of one woman worker to another, or to several members of the family, with no right of appeal from criticism. Since the employer is always right, the domestic bides her time or bids adieu.

Considerable planning and organization are needed in the field of domestic help, in an era of upsetting change in social responsibilities and attitudes. In her second article Dr. Whitton will suggest a solution—the experiment of a Home or Household Helpers' Order, with principles and structure similar to those of Canada's successful Victorian Order of Nurses.

SPEAKING some weeks ago to a capable and ardent Soviet feminist, I said, "Now, tell me honestly, are you prepared to admit that there is one problem perplexing free democratic society that you have not solved beyond worry in the Soviet? For instance, this absolute equality of the sexes, regardless of the marriage status, the freedom of the woman to engage in full-time gainful occupation, outside her own home; that must turn upon a fairly efficient organization of household help, so that other women will hire in to do the work in her home that she wants to hire out to escape."

With one of the sparse smiles the Slav ever seems ready to spend, Mme. ———admitted, "You have said something now. That we have not solved; not Lenin nor Stalin. I will tell you something, too. It is bothering us, because if we do not solve it we married women cannot be equally free. Our nurseries, our clinics, our restaurants—these are all fine. But the man and the children, they want their home; they want it some time.

"Now that the Revolution and the families are both getting older and when the fighting is over, I think you will see our married women may not be able to work as much away from home; certainly, not unless we can do something we have not yet done, that is, get the union of the women house workers really working.

"You see", she continued, "if a woman wants to work at all, for money, it means she wants to get away from the work in her own home; and unless she just has to, she is not going to do the same work in some other woman's home."

Help! Help!

Hundreds of thousands of harried housewives—married, single, family heads and women workers—on this continent echo the plaintive note of despair which had unconsciously slacked the enthusiasm of the distinguished Communist. Canada's unemployed women workers, registering for placement in recent weeks, have run about 40,000 to 45,000; that is about one in twenty of what will be our peak of women seeking or in gainful occupation in normal conditions.

Unfilled vacancies run about 30,000 to 35,000, and about 25,000 of these accrue constantly in two major and consistent areas of demand—textiles and household service. But whereas the persisting vacancies in the textile field seem static at around 9,000, Mr. Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labor for Canada, estimates that the offices of the Employment Service could make satisfactory placement of at least 15,000 household workers at once, if registrants were prepared to enter this field.

The textile block appears simple of analysis and solution. Textile operation requires a period of learning in which production is low. Once mastered, the workers themselves generally prefer piece-work as more equitable to the competent operator. The industry has traditionally paid low wages in this learner period which may be prolonged. War industries have afforded either direct admission for learners at rates well above the subsistence minima rates, which have hitherto prevailed for textile learners, or have provided maintenance aid, directly or indirectly, during apprenticeship.

Pay in Training

Women, now expert in other lines or familiar with living costs and rates in other fields of work, are engaged in an endurance test with the operators. This will probably be solved in the end by a decent minimum wage for an intensive fixed training period, with the industry providing instruction, and then promotion to piece-work.

But no such happily hopeful issue from affliction seems emergent in household work. In fact, the one group at present showing both inclination and aptitude for this service are the Canadian-born Japanese.

Help for the Canadian household varies in demand as widely as the sharply diversified character and setting of Canadian home life itself. The "super" self-contained establishment of the super-income taxpayer in Canada comes few and far between. In 1945 only 2,800 Canadians paid tax on incomes greater than $25,000, and it does take a very definitely upper bracket these days to enclose and retain a houseman, a chauffeur, a gardener, a cook, an upper housemaid, a general and a char. Such an entourage of itself almost calls for a house manager or a personal social secretary, or, in their absence, a resident nurse for the nerve-wracked householder who attempts to maintain harmony and continuity among such personnel.

One of the constant drains out of Canada is the highly qualified Canadian household worker, drawn to the richly enlarged area of employment in the "big staffs" of thousands of U.S. homes.

The major demand for household help in Canada stems from four major categories. First, there is the need of a competent general worker, able to cook a good average meal without too many vagaries and furbelows and capable of overseeing the household. The tens of thousands of good middle class households seeking such help are located in city, town and village. They offer a permanency of tenure, hours no more exacting than the householder's own, with time off during the week and an agreed number of week-ends, and, usually, most evenings free once the last meal is over. Heavy laundry, cleaning and pressing are generally sent out, mending done by the family themselves, and extra help brought in for house cleaning.

In such homes the household help almost invariably enjoys "a room of one's own" and lives on a basis of easy friendliness with the family. Wages vary with the district and "going rates" in other occupations. By and large, household help in such homes remains fairly steadily with the same household over a period of years and proved reasonably stationary even in the enticement of war work and wages. Most of the women

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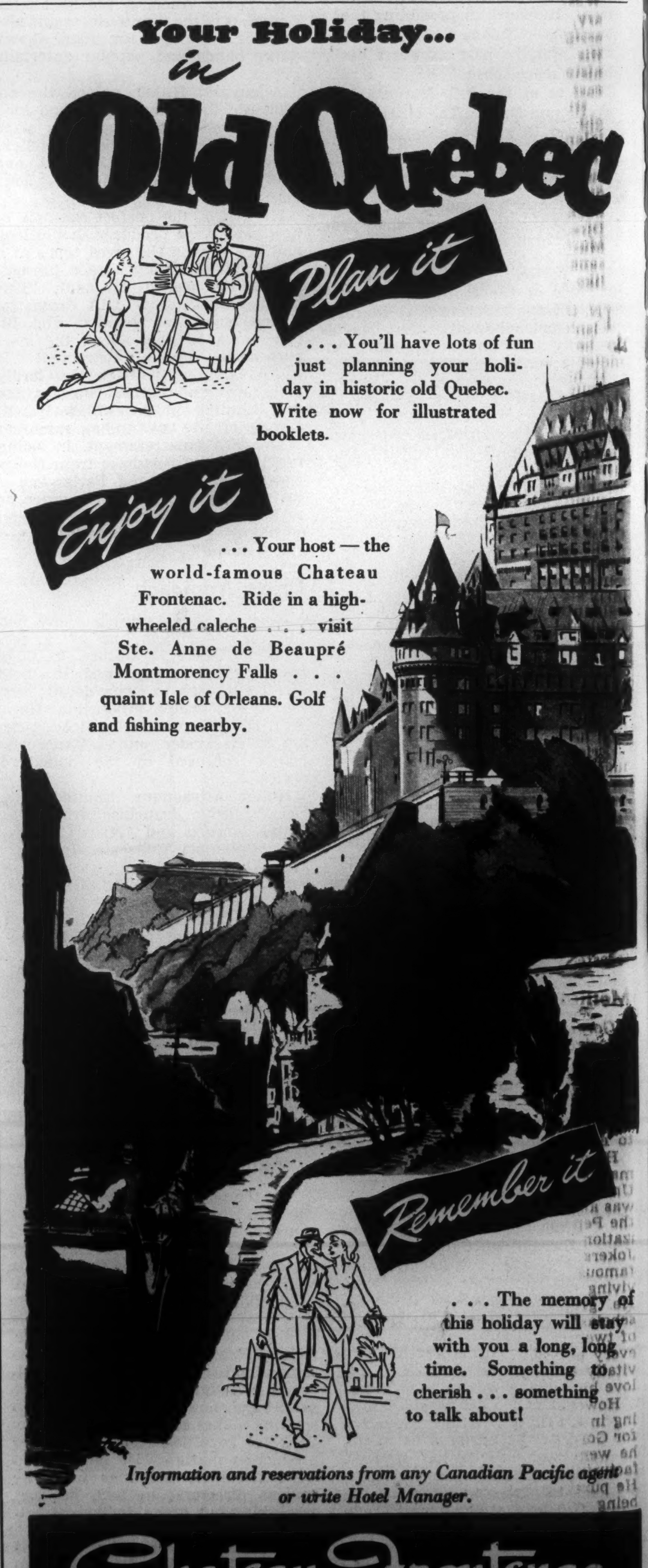

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who engage in this type of home are drawn from the rural and village areas of this country or from overseas.

They take a pride in their competence, have a dignity of work, and many continue to cater or "do" for their own families even after marriage (which, incidentally, is the greatest single factor in drawing them off from paid household employment). By the thousands, this type of household worker, "trained at home", continues to be the solid backbone and aristocracy of the household help market and the families they serve are blessed among the homes of the nation.

Jill-of-All-Trades

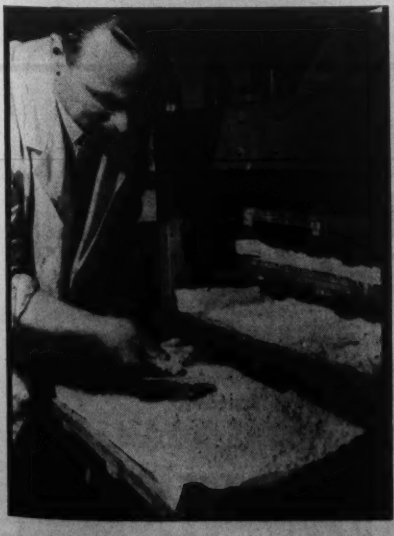
However, a second and equally heavy demand in Canada for full-time household help offers no such prospect of stable and satisfying conditions for the worker or within the household served. Two out of three of Canadian homes do not want household help but rather "hired girls" to take on any and every type of work, especially "doing" for the children—and the baby!—eating with them and, likely as not, sleeping with them. This is as true of the demand in thousands of urban wage-workers' homes as in rural homes.

In 1936, the late A. B. Purvis insisted on an analysis, in the National Employment Commission, of 500 urgent applications for household help in one Canadian city where great community pressure was being exerted to set up a household workers' training centre. Nearly 400 of the applications, upon full inquiry, were found to be for this type of hired help, desperately sought by home-and-family ridden wives in moderate and low income homes. They wanted girls to help at not more than $20 a month—and most at $15—to live in and share with the family, sharing including 24 hour duty, 7 days of the week, "just one of ourselves". In few cases was the washing, especially the baby's, sent out.

The hired girl sought for the third large area of demand, the farm home, is apt to have less household work, except at seeding and harvest time. But she is wanted for help with the poultry, milking, with the fruit or vegetable garden, cooking, especially baking—and the washing. Of course, the rural household worker lives in. She is usually drawn from the neighborhood—from the large family or the less efficient farm or village home, though, sometimes, from the sturdy and substantial smaller farm-holding to work in the large dairy or other farms, just as she is sucked into the vortex of the village or town centre with more occupational opportunity.

Farmer's Lot

Work is hard; food almost invariably good and nourishing (if reputedly sparsely served among farmers known to be "successful but close"). Living conditions are generally wholesome and on a basis of friendly sharing of the household life. But wages are deplorably low, just because the Canadian farm economy itself operates on low cash levels. The farmer's wife, daughters and younger sons generally carry an incredible amount of the work of field and stock and farm on a no-pay basis.



A London laboratory is using all the human hair it can obtain for the extraction of cystine, seen drying above, which is used in the production of penicillin mould.

At the other end of the household help category is the fourth and extending demand for part-time service, particularly in the urban but even in the town and village areas. Of course, there is the demand everywhere for the cleaning woman by the day, a demand more vainly echoed at shop and office. Paying for cleaning by the hour before and after work, these eat up, as part-time chars, a decreasing supply of the brawny, sturdy and, on the whole, philosophically enduring charwomen. A whole essay could be written on Canada's immigration restrictions and the disappearance of the cheery, honest char, especially from "beyond the Irish Sea."

But a new part-time demand is of quite different nature. It is a product of three major trends: increasing electrification, the gainful occupation of women and the apartment house. Just as the hundreds of thousands of women on their own and the diminishing size of the Canadian family have brought into fact the huge blocks of three-room dwelling units, of laundries, bakeries and delicatessen shops taking over household tasks, so they have cut the living space. Electricity has reduced the need for a round-the-clock household staff. But, by the same token, they have created—especially for the married woman who tries to continue full-time gainful occupation outside her own home—an urgent and extending need for highly capable and trustworthy part-time service available for two to four hours daily, for light-housekeeping, for preparation and serving of one major meal a day, for handling the dinner, evening or Sunday afternoon party.

The Home Aide plan, tentatively sponsored in a few of our larger centres, under the benevolent but not too patent paternity of the Dominion Department of Labor, was designed primarily to meet this demand. It has served a useful purpose in testing certain principles and procedures, in throwing up many limitations and difficulties which cannot but aid in constructive study and adaptation. It has the merit of initiative and imagination.

But the continuing cry of the Canadian householder for help that does not come and the solid and resisting core of women, registered for almost any employment but household service, demands even more comprehensive effort to overtake a *status quo*—when we aren't going to be in the *quo* of that or any other *status* again in our day.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Federal Fiscal News Suggests a Balanced Budget in 1947-48

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE Budget contained the welcome news that we are moving toward a balanced budget much more speedily than would have appeared possible a couple of years ago, and without the expedient of heavy new postwar taxation such as was found necessary in the parallel stage of World War One. The prospects held forth by Mr. Ilsley last week suggest a balanced budget in the fiscal year which begins on April 1, 1947. The rate of progress will then appear as follows:

Deficit or Increase of Direct Net Debt:	
1943-44	$2,557,236,000.
1944-45	2,558,278,000.
1945-46	1,735,703,000.
1946-47	300,000,000.
1947-48	nil.

The last figure is, of course, contingent upon the maintenance of full employment and a high national income, and barring any catastrophic new demands on public expenditure. It is a sensationally rapid tapering-off of deficits. After the First Great War the net debt rose more rapidly for a year or two *after* the cessation of hostilities than it had during the war itself. Indeed, it more than doubled between November 11, 1918, and March 31, 1923. A balanced budget was not achieved then until the sixth year after the last shot had been fired.

There are two reasons why the public accounts have recovered so much faster this time. The main one is that steps were taken in 1941-42 to provide a single collection agency for personal and corporation income taxes, and then to raise rates to the highest level compatible with the survival of incentive to production. This efficient tax-collecting machine is still operating and is still yielding very gratifying levels of revenue. A subordinate reason is that while Canada's newly acquired public-railways were then running heavy operating deficits, now the Canadian National Railways is making some return on government advances after paying all other charges.

It is only eight months since Mr. Ilsley made his forecast of the 1945-46 position, but in two respects the Minister of Finance finds himself today substantially in a better position than he then expected.

One of the pleasant surprises was that in the face of what Mr. Ilsley called "substantial" tax cuts made last October, the net taxable revenues for the twelve months which ended on March 31, 1946 did not fall at all, but rose by about $48 million (In his Budget Address last October the Minister anticipated there would be a loss of about $100 million: thus the tax revenue position for the year was about $150 million better than he expected).

The position for the current year, so far as ordinary account is concerned, may be summarized by saying that it is proposed to spend about $2,770,000,000 and that revenues appear likely to provide nearly 90 per cent of this sum, leaving the remaining 10 or 11 per cent—something like $300,000,000—to be financed out of borrowing.

Better Than Expected

This again is better than was expected, for a rough calculation made by this writer at the time when the Estimates were tabled several weeks ago made it appear that the current deficit would be about $500,000,000.

In light of a position so much better than was expected, Mr. Ilsley is likely to be criticized for not having made much more sweeping cuts in taxation in the current Budget, and for not making the ones he did announce applicable at an earlier date. His reply to this criticism was to some extent made in advance. In his address he called attention to the strong inflationary influences still acting against the price level, and contended that the immediate release of hundreds of millions of additional purchasing power through tax reductions might have had grave effects.

In addition the government still has to find very large sums over and above its ordinary expenditures to finance export credits. Apart from the current deficit, and making allowance for the substantial cash balance on hand, it will still be necessary to borrow something like another billion dollars this year, either from the people or from the banking system. This billion does not mean a billion increase in the net debt, since a substantial part of it represents export credits.

One reason why larger and earlier taxation cuts were awkward this year was referred to several weeks ago. Under the expiring wartime tax agreements with the provinces, the Dominion was obligated, in the absence of any renewal of these tax suspension agreements, to cut both corporation and personal income taxes simultaneously with their expiry. The precise terms of the undertaking were that corporation tax would be cut not less than 10 per cent, and that personal income taxes would be reduced sufficiently to allow the provinces again to "use" that field.

The Minister of Finance read those agreements as requiring the cut to be made in 1947. Had he made cuts of similar magnitude in 1946, the provinces had every right to read them as being matters over and done with, and to request a further cut of 10 per cent in corporation taxes and substantial additional reductions in personal income tax a year later.

"Why not?" asks the harassed taxpayer. For reasons which have been repeatedly given at the Dominion-Provincial Conferences and elsewhere, the Dominion plans to rely to an increasing degree for its revenues upon direct taxes imposed upon surpluses, that is, on personal and corporation incomes, and on estates. Having made its agreement with the provinces good, it is much more likely another year to begin paring down such imposts as sales and excise taxes and tariffs, rather than make much further reduction in income taxes, and in the latter field, cuts in corporation taxes are more probable than on personal incomes. Taxes on the latter are held, in taxation circles at Ottawa, as being the fairest way of collecting a very substantial portion of the government's ordinary requirements. Since the current yield of the personal income tax is about $650 million, and since total postwar taxation needs will be at least of the order of $1,500 million, there is not much basis for belief that further drastic cuts from the personal tax levels forecast in last week's address are in sight in the early future.

The offer to individual provinces to pay the annual grants much as outlined at the Dominion-Provincial Conference, in exchange for an agreement not to collect personal and corporation income tax and succession duties (with certain conditions and alternatives) is really a relief measure for those provinces which could not hope to re-enter and exploit those fields for their postwar needs, without setting up within their own province competitive bidding for such taxes under conditions which might gravely depress business activity, or making it necessary for provincial treasurers to engage in other expedients of a bedevilling nature. It falls far short of offering the advantages of the original plan, in the direction of simplification of the tax structure, in gradual elimination of duplicate taxation on investors in corporations, in the use of direct taxation and deficit financing as a major weapon against cyclical business depression. Only in the very unlikely event of an early agreement by all provinces to sign a five-year agreement could the measure be expanded from a unilateral relief program into the kind of overall reconstruction program outlined in the Dominion Proposals of last August.

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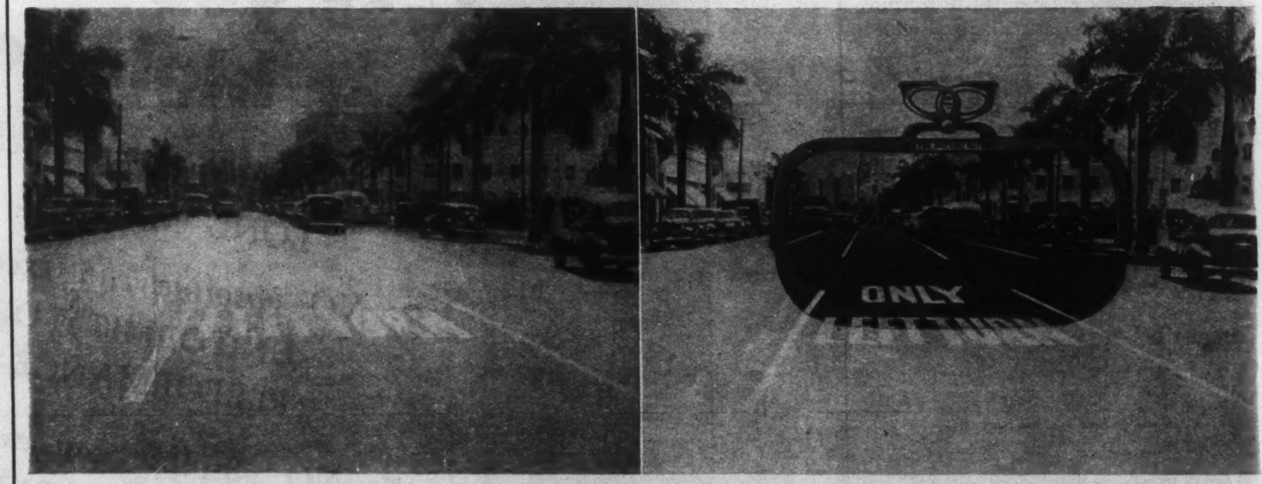

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Like White House Reception

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"BUT you can hear just as well at the Potter's," Mrs. Magruder said.

Mr. Magruder shook his head. "I want to listen to the Louis-Conn fight," he said, "I don't want to listen to Thelma Potter tell how she keeps her leg-paint from streaking. . . . That's all I want," he added rather plaintively, "just to sit in my own living-room one night in the week, listening to the Louis-Conn fight."

"Well, I'll tell them we won't be able to come then," Mrs. Magruder said amiably. She couldn't understand Mr. Magruder's intensity about the fight, but she was the rare type of wife who can forgive all without understanding anything. "Anyway I'm glad you got the radio fixed," she said.

What she meant was that she would be glad to catch up with the problems of Back Stage Wife.

"You'll enjoy this one," Mr. Magruder said. "Bet you never listened to a good prize-fight in your life." And he went on to describe the great fights of the past—the time Tunney went down for the count but won the championship, the time Firpo tossed Dempsey right out of the ring into the press-box. He went rather deeply into the technical aspects of the latter case — whether Dempsey's restoration to the ring was the result of an illegal assist from the reporter, or whether the reporter's action had simply been the natural reflex of a man who finds a world's heavyweight contender lighting on his keyboard.

"It sounds very interesting," Mrs. Magruder said, trying to look interested. "Which one do you think will win this time?"

"I'm betting on Conn," Mr, Magruder said. "Louis is thirty-two and his legs won't stand up." "Then I'll bet on Louis," Mrs. Magruder said. "I'll bet you a shampoo and wave-set against a dollar haircut that Louis wins."

"Fine," Mr. Magruder said, "you might as well count on washing your own hair next week in the bathroom sink."

"HOW about the kids?" Mr. Magruder said as the great day approached. "I don't want them raising Cain just when I want to listen."

"Well, it's awfully hard to get them to settle down before dark," Mrs. Magruder said, "and it gets dark so late these nights."

"I'll see they settle down," Mr. Magruder said, "if I have to slug them." But he was still vaguely worried. It was extraordinary how difficult it was to secure complete immunity from disturbance for half an hour in one's own home. "It would just be like some dumb cluck to come to the door and ask if we had a flat to rent, the way they did last night," he said.

"Look, why don't you paint the front steps?" said Mrs. Magruder who had been trying to get the front steps painted since early spring. "That way you'd be sure not to be disturbed." Mr. Magruder considered. "Well, I suppose I might just as well do it now as any time," he said, and went upstairs to change into his third best pair of trousers.

BY TEN o'clock everything was secure. The children were in bed and sound asleep. The telephone had been taken off the hook. The glistening front steps were barricaded by a ladder. Short of laying down straw on the street, Mrs. Magruder reflected, she couldn't have arranged a more inviolable peace. She sat forward on the edge of her chair, trying to look tense and expectant, as the announcer listed the important people present—Governor Dewey, Sonja Henie, Bernard Baruch, Gromyko—

"Who's Gromyko?" she asked.

"Nobody in particular," Mr. Magruder said impatiently. "They're just stalling round till the boys come out."

But even after the boys came out the excitement didn't mount to any extent. Mrs. Magruder was secretly relieved, for she was afraid the boys might hurt each other. Conn was smiling, the announcer said, and he had just said something to Louis. Probably encouraging him, Mrs. Magruder thought. Actually it wasn't any more coarse and brutal than the time when Ingrid Bergman played the Mother Superior and taught the little parish pupil how to fight.

"Conn's just tooling him along," Mr. Magruder said. "He'll wait till his legs give out and then Wham!"

Mrs. Magruder tried hard to keep her mind on the fight, but it was all happening very quickly by this time and it was a little difficult to follow. She would have liked to knit but the pullover she had been working on was on the table across the room. She eyed it wistfully. She had added too many stitches on the shoulder and she really ought to pull it out even if it meant sacrificing all that cable pattern—

"My God!" Mr. Magruder cried, and jumped up and shut off the radio.

"What happened?" Mrs. Magruder said, startled.

"What *happened!* It's over!" Mr. Magruder said.

Mrs. Magruder was silent a moment. Then she said timidly, "Who won?"

"Louis won," Mr. Magruder said, and added bitterly, "How that canvasback ever figured he was a world contender!"

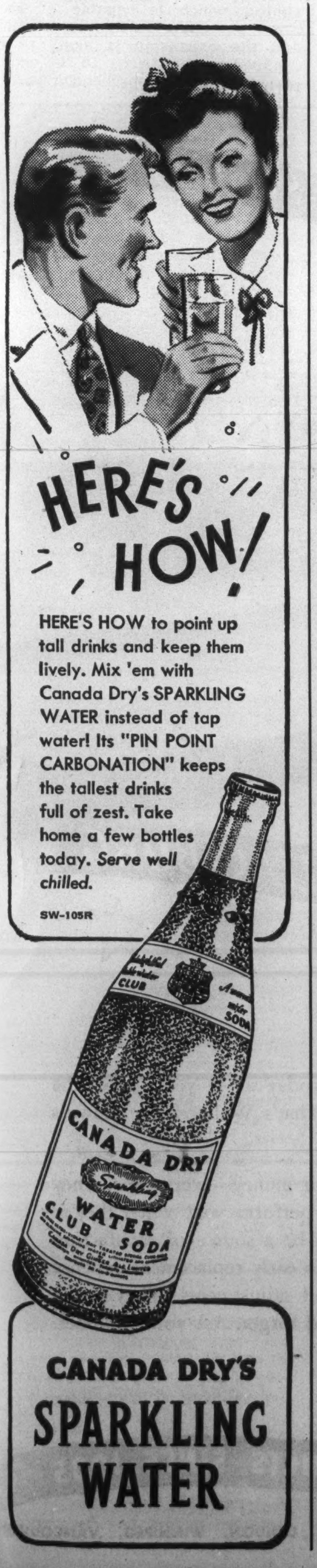
Mrs. Magruder said after a moment, "Well, anyway it was interesting to listen to. All those famous people—just like a White House Reception."

"All the way through," Mr. Magruder said. "They should have had a butler announcing it."

Mrs. Magruder looked sad and helpless. She had done everything she could to make the affair a success and it wasn't her fault if something had gone wrong at the other end. But since like a good wife she lived in the special climate of her husband's emotions, she felt for the moment almost as aggrieved as Mr. Magruder.

She picked up the pullover and began ravelling out the cable stitching. After all, she reflected, since one must look on the bright side, the radio was repaired and the front steps were painted and Mr. Magruder had put the children to bed, which every father should do once in a while.

"It was very nice just the same," she said, "I wouldn't mind listening to a world's championship fight once a month."



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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Dominion's Emergency Powers Rest on Slender Foundation

By B. K. SANDWELL

WHILE the question of the need for adequate revenue-raising powers for the provinces, if they are to be assured of a true independent existence, is one of considerable interest and one which provides a good platform for politicians who like to appeal to the provincialist instincts of their electors, it is not the really important element of the difference between the provinces and the Dominion. The provinces cannot be deprived of any of their constitutional taxing powers, without their own consent and agreement, except by means of a constitutional amendment, and no Dominion Government would dare to apply for such an amendment against the will of either of the greater provinces, or probably against the will of any two or three of the lesser provinces. On the other hand the Dominion cannot be deprived of any of its constitutional taxing powers by any force whatsoever. The worst thing that could happen to the provinces is that the Dominion should take, out of the amount obtainable by direct taxation in Canada, so large a sum that the provinces could not get what they needed out of the remainder without repressing the taxed activities; and since this would be even more destructive to the Dominion than to the provinces the process is not likely to go far or to last long.

The real ground of difference between the provinces and the Dominion is in the realm of subjects of legislation, and in that realm the prospect of a fairly speedy resumption by the provinces of the subjects from which they have been dispossessed during the war is much better than is generally supposed. We note with interest a growing tendency on the part of lawyers to question the validity of the Emergency Powers Extension Act, the measure which now sustains the continued withholding from the provinces of powers which normally belong to them under the B.N.A. Act. The transfer of powers from the provinces to the Dominion during the period of war or apprehended war, as effected by the War Measures Act, has never been questioned; but the efficacy of that measure to transfer powers is absolutely limited to such a period, and Parliament has already declared, in the Emergency Powers Extension Act, that resort to the War Measures Act is no longer justifiable, which implies that the transfer of powers no longer rests on the right of the Dominion to legislate for the subject of "Defence" (Section 91, No. 7) and on the assumption that in time of war that subject of Defence becomes greatly enlarged and can impinge upon the subject of Property and Civil Rights assigned to the provinces in Section 92.

Aspect Rule

The question turns on the meaning to be assigned to the recent decision of the Privy Council in the Canada Temperance Act reference. In that decision the court has unquestionably qualified very considerably the emergency theory of Lord Haldane as carried to its ultimate extreme in the Fort Frances case after the war of 1914-18. Some authorities claim that the Temperance Act decision returns to "the aspect rule" of deciding the area of provincial and Dominion power, which may be expressed by saying that a law which might in one aspect fall within Section 91, Dominion powers, and in another aspect within Section 92, provincial powers, "will be held to fall within Section 91 if it is clearly intended to cure or to prevent an emergency that affects Canada as a nation" (*Fortnightly Law Journal*). To bring this rule into operation there must be an aspect of the subject which brings it under Section 91, and it must be brought under that section by one of the enumerated subjects in it and not merely by the peace, order and good government power, which applies only to subjects not falling in any aspect within the enumerated heads of Section 92.

There is pretty general agreement that the existing risk of inflation in Canada is quite sufficient to constitute a national emergency. But under this interpretation even a national emergency does not transfer power from the provinces unless the subject involved has at least one aspect which in emergency brings it under the enumerated subjects of Section 91, in addition to the aspect which would normally put it among the enumerated subjects of Section 92.

Emergency

The language of the Privy Council in the Temperance Act case seems to have been designed to repudiate, in language as little insulting as possible, the extreme Haldane doctrine of emergency powers. "True it is", says the judgment, "that an emergency may be the occasion which calls for the legislation, but it is the nature of the legislation itself, and not the existence of an emergency, that must determine whether it is valid or not." This almost sounds as if the courts had no business to concern themselves with the question whether there is an emergency or not, but it would be safer to conclude that what the courts have to consider is first whether there is an emergency, and second whether that emergency gives the subject of legislation a new aspect which brings it under one of the enumerated heads of Section 91.

Personally I find it extremely difficult to discover anything in the 29 classes of subjects in Section 91 which has to do with the prevention of inflation, unless it be No. 2, the Regulation of Trade and Commerce. Currency and Coinage have nothing to do with it, nor have Banking and the Issue of Paper Money. The acts which are contemplated for the prevention of inflation are acts which in any ordinary aspect would fall within the subject of Property and Civil Rights in the Province; they relate to the prices and terms of the sale or renting of property, and the prices and terms of labor contracts, which are essentially matters of civil rights and therefore in the provincial domain. In the Fort Frances case Dominion legislation similarly interfering with property and civil rights was justified on the ground that it dealt with these rights "in new relations, which they do not present in normal times", and that these relations affected Canada as an entirety and fell within Section 91 "because in their fullness they extend beyond what Section 92 can really cover." But this distinction was expressly based on the theory that in time of war the powers enumerated in Section 91 could "become applicable to new and special aspects which they cover of subjects assigned otherwise exclusively to the provinces". The reference to time of war clearly denotes that it is the defence aspect which is in mind.

Is it proposed to claim that there is a defence aspect to anti-inflation measures, or is it rather that any emergency, even one quite unconnected with defence, is sufficient to justify the Dominion in over-riding the property powers of the provinces? If the latter, what becomes of the doctrine that it is not the existence of the emergency, but the nature of the legislation itself, that must determine its validity? If the war were still on it could be argued that inflation would hamper the war effort, but that argument cannot be stretched to defend measures against inflation extending ten or twenty years into the time of peace, and adopted merely because inflation is regarded as an evil in itself and without any reference to its possible effect on resistance to an enemy.

Permanent Danger?

It is to be noted that with the gold standard no longer in operation it is entirely possible to regard the danger of inflation as permanent, and as consequently justifying, and making permanently possible, an enormous incursion into the field of property and civil rights, without any change in the constitution. The question is not whether this incursion is desirable or not, but simply whether it is constitutionally possible. If it is desirable but not constitutionally possible, then the Canadian people can amend their constitution to make it constitutionally possible; but they will have to take that action themselves. The courts cannot do it for them.

The idea that such an incursion can be justified merely as being for "the peace, order and good government of Canada" is entirely without foundation. The Dominion Parliament is empowered to make laws for that purpose only "in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the provinces", which expressly debars it from making laws (under that power) in relation to any matter coming within the class of subject designed as Property and Civil Rights. But if there is a matter which in the emergency of war can be held to come within the subject of Defence in one or more of its aspects, even though it also comes within the subject of Civil Rights in another aspect, the Dominion will be allowed to legislate for it *during the emergency.* Defence is probably the only subject which is capable of such immense expansion and contraction, and the expansion is likely to be confined pretty strictly to the actual period of war or apprehended war.

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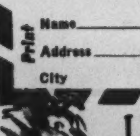

Look out fleas! ...Sandy

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The same dependability today as 41 years ago. The same consistent quality. That's Wallaceburg showers and faucets.

They're full value for your money—every time. They not only look good and perform well when they're new but they continue to be a source of satisfaction for long years to come. No early replacement expense —no constant repairs and adjustments. They're the fixtures you can install and forget. Ask your plumber. He knows.

HIGHEST QUALITY PLUMBING PRODUCTS SINCE 1905

WALLACEBURG BRASS LTD. — WALLACEBURG, MONTREAL, TORONTO, LONDON, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

WASHINGTON LETTER

It's High Time for Big Business to Sell Itself to the Public

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

IN HAND-PICKING 12 bankers and industrialists to work out recommendations for international reconstruction, ultimately through private financing, President Truman has done something for American business on the international sphere that should be done on the domestic front. He has made a first step towards getting business to agree on basic principles.

The President is committed to a restoration of "free enterprise" in international trade, whatever the future holds through barter with communistic or socialistic governments. He has asked the committee to work closely with the National Advisory Committee which formulates U.S. policy on foreign loans.

Mr Truman is aware that government help is needed now to reestablish export and import trade, but it is his expressed belief that "in the long run" it must be "privately handled and financed if it is to serve well this country and world economy."

Already the United States has asked foreign governments to close up their purchasing missions so that trade can resume private channels.

This reference to Truman Administration efforts to get world trade back on a prewar, competitive basis, points up the tragic lack of unanimity of American industry on domestic issues—a lack of agreement that is harming the so-called "free enterprise" cause. There is even disagreement on the meaning of that shopworn term.

It was a bright young advertising man, Harold A. Smith, manager of the public relations department of Young & Rubicam, Inc., who recently exposed this weakness in the armor of big business to a Washington audience. Unfortunately, his talk got scant notice in the daily press, despite the importance of his message.

He called for a united front on basic issues to "sell the American public on various phases of business and industry so that the complete system is understood and so that it is bought 100 per cent by the public." This is essential now, because industry is steadily losing its war-won public esteem.

Out of the Dog House

With the ad man's flair for graphic presentation of ideas, this Mr. Smith sketched for his Washington audience how business had been "in and out of the dog house of public opinion" during the past 50 years. Out of this summary he presented the challenge which he says still faces business: to keep business in good standing with the public regardless of the economic situation.

He dated business ups and downs back to 1895 which started the era of industrial expansion, when the industrial concept was "what is good for business is good for the people." Then followed the Teddy Roosevelt Trust-busting days of the turn of the century, the Great War period when the Federal Reserve Bank and the Federal Trade Commission came into existence to control business and finance, the 1929 crash, and the coming of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932.

It was then, said Mr. Smith, that "business fell to its lowest ebb." As the banks and factories closed, jobs disappeared and unemployment hit the peak, the scapegoat was business, and the basic concept was reversed. Now it became "what is good for the people must be good for business."

During the Roosevelt-Truman regimes, organized labor grew from 3,000,000 members in 1932 to 12,000,000 workers covered by union contracts in 1946. And Labor developed its publicity and public relations weapons to a corresponding high point of efficiency. Also, Federal agencies built up their information services so that while there were 2,895 government people giving full time to government publicity in 1941, this number had multiplied many times by 1944. They were acknowledged to have done an able job of convincing people that the government is trying at least to serve the best public interest.

Which brings us to the crux of the Smith criticism, that labor and government are beating business in the effort to win public interest and attention. Labor is usually johnny-on-the-spot with statements on controversial issues.

Business, according to this ad man critic, has come out definitely second or third best in the battle of the advertisements waged during public discussions of price controls and strike issues.

A Leaf From Labor's Book

"Business," said Mr. Smith, "should take a leaf from labor's book, discontinue confusion and resolve its differences on basic issues and policies." It should, as a result of being in agreement, be ready to state its case in the public prints "on a split second notice." And it should "explain and keep explaining its function in the American economy."

Misunderstandings about profits of industry could be corrected. The popular belief that wartime industrial profits averaged 30 per cent and peacetime profits averaged 18 per cent could be corrected with Treasury figures, showing that capital works at from 5 per cent to 6 per cent on its investment and for 15 years has averaged 3.3 per cent.

And, about that phrase, "free enterprise." Various conflicting definitions have been quoted frequently, and furthermore, an opinion poll has shown that 26 per cent of the American people don't know what it means.

"Business can no longer simply explain . . . that it stands for free enterprise or private enterprise," said Mr. Smith. "It must become more specific. Industry must tell the public how it puts people to work and makes possible high employment. It must explain the part of business in the overall scheme of things. It must explain profit. It must take time out to get the understanding of the public."

How to do it? Here's the Smith formula: The NAM, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, CED, and other national business groups should make up their minds on fundamentals; large consumer product firms using advertising space could help sell business, as well as their products; trade associations could divert part of their annual appropriations to the educational work.

All of these groups together make up the U.S. business and industrial picture, and by telling one basic, simple story, aided and abetted by specific product and company examples, business might get across to the American public what its great economic system delivers and what business and industry contribute.

Will business accept that challenge?

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THE WORLD TODAY

Lights and Shadows in Britain; Cooking Campaign Would Help!

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

London.

IN the B.B.C. canteen the other night I made what turned out to be a poor joke about the "ice cream" I had been given. Of this chalky, incredible mess I joked with the waitress that I knew now what had become of the White Cliffs of Dover. At first she said, "Don't you like it? We're proud of our ice cream here. It's supposed to be the best in London."

Then she added sharply, "We've just been through six years of total war, you know." I said of course I knew that, and seeking for a way out, added that I supposed they didn't have any cream for it. "Hoh! We haven't had any of *that* for years." Pressing to know just what it *was* made of, I found that it was mainly semolina, or fine ground wheat porridge!

Well, there you have a little random sample of Britain today. The courage to make up something remotely like ice cream, because "the kiddies like it." The pretense that it's really quite good — or is this sheer forgetfulness of what the real thing did taste like years ago? And the touchiness over anything approaching "criticism."

I said "of course" I hadn't forgotten that Britain had been through a total war. Actually, I think that I myself, and other visitors to London, often do forget this in judging conditions here. It is because London, and the whole country, looks so much like a going concern. We unconsciously tend to apply the standards of American and Canadian recovery over here, and they just don't apply.

The standards of continental Europe would be more apt. The only difference is that Britain was neither conquered nor occupied. On the other hand it was bombarded far more than some continental countries like Belgium and Czechoslovakia, or perhaps even France; and put forth a continual exhausting effort for victory. I fancy Britain will look a lot better by comparison when I come back from the continent.

Because of the solidity of the British people one is struck forcibly by the degree of inflation here. But is the situation basically so very different from that in continental countries, where we accept postwar inflation as a matter of course? How bad is it? I have had the opinion from all sorts of people that the pound is only worth seven or eight shillings now. That is quite true — about the price of many things. I see very ordinary side-flip toasters, overpriced nowadays in Canada at $4, selling here for $12. Things like cigarette lighters, and Leica cameras are absolutely fantastic in price.

Control of Essentials

But here is the catch. These things I could walk in and buy. But not a single, plain essential article or food item could I have bought as I walked around last week without a ration book. Let me say this: we know absolutely nothing about rationing. All essentials here are controlled, and I am assured by housewives as well as experts that most basic foods are as cheap as before the war, and the whole range of "utility" clothing and furniture not much dearer than pre-war. Some of this is done by skimping, the rest by government subsidies.

Remember how we used to talk about food and coupons when we had "rationing" in Canada? Well, multiply that by five or ten and you have something of the conversational picture here.

It would be presuming a lot for me to say just what is the food position in this country. But after having been into several households, from poor to quite well-to-do, and into cheap restaurants as well as expensive ones, I think it fair to say that people have enough to eat, and that there is no need to rush to send food parcels *to keep them alive* or healthy.

You can't send them the things which they crave above all, like fresh fruit, cream, and plenty of meat and eggs. So if you want to send food to friends or relatives in Britain, make it in the nature of a treat, like honey, maple syrup, dates, raisins, Ovaltine or chocolate drinks, and of course, boxed chocolates or candy bars.

One big item of improvement in the British food supply since the end of the war has been in the supply of fish. The North Sea is teeming with fish after six years of closed season. You don't have to look for them any more, the fishermen say, but just put down your nets and haul them in. But alas for our capitalist system! The supply has depressed the price.

Cooking Hints

One can't leave the food question without remarking that there is one way in which the British could help themselves more than anyone else can help them. That is in cooking. With all the campaigns, targets and objectives which are featured here, there might well be a campaign for better cooking.

Say what one will about the lack of the makings of good cooking, the shortage, for example, of the proper flour and sufficient shortening for good pastry, and of many fancy ingredients to brighten up other dishes. Nevertheless, the small foreign restaurants in Soho manage to coax tasty meals out of the same ingredients which make almost inedible dishes in the ordinary small London restaurant, which is also, in general, I am sorry to say, a dark, dirty and messy place. Vegetables, boiled insanely until they are soggy and tasteless. And heavy, doughy puddings; and pastry which you can hardly bite through. What might not properly cooked vegetables and lighter puddings do for this nation!

Well, let's take a more cheerful topic. The export trade, for instance. It was announced the other day that the export trade has doubled in half

A PEST-FREE HOME THIS SUMMER

Green Cross* 5% DDT

Residual Household Spray

Kills Flies—Mosquitoes—Moths and other insect Pests

Your home and camp can be completely free of irritating flies, mosquitoes, and moths this season—by the use of Green Cross 5% DDT Residual Household Spray. Properly sprayed on walls, ceilings and wherever insects rest, this Green Cross product kills annoying insects quickly—easily—safely. The effect is residual—one application lasts for weeks. Green Cross Household Spray is non-staining, has no unpleasant odour, and is safe to use by following directions on the can. At your neighbourhood store now.

A GREEN CROSS FIELD LEADER PRODUCT

Manufactured in Canada by: *Trademark reg'd.

THE CANADA PAINT CO. LIMITED

THE LOWE BROTHERS COMPANY LIMITED

THE MARTIN-SENOUR CO. LIMITED

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. OF CANADA LIMITED

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FOR BOYS

Ridley College — for boys 8 to 18 — combines the advantages of supervised residential life in modern buildings, with sound academic, athletic and character training. Over 50 acres of playing fields for organized recreation. Generous entrance Scholarships and bursaries. For information and illustrated prospectus, write the Headmaster — H. C. Griffith, M.A., LL.D.

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RIDLEY COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1889

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

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UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

TORONTO, CANADA

A Residential and Day School for Boys, aged 7 - 18

FOUNDED IN 1829

Junior and Senior Matriculation: Games for all boys: Fireproof Residences: Well equipped classrooms: Modern Gymnasium: Swimming Pool. Scholarships offered boys of fourteen and under. Autumn Term opens Wednesday, September 11th. For Prospectus please apply to L. M. McKenzie, B.A., *Principal.* 463

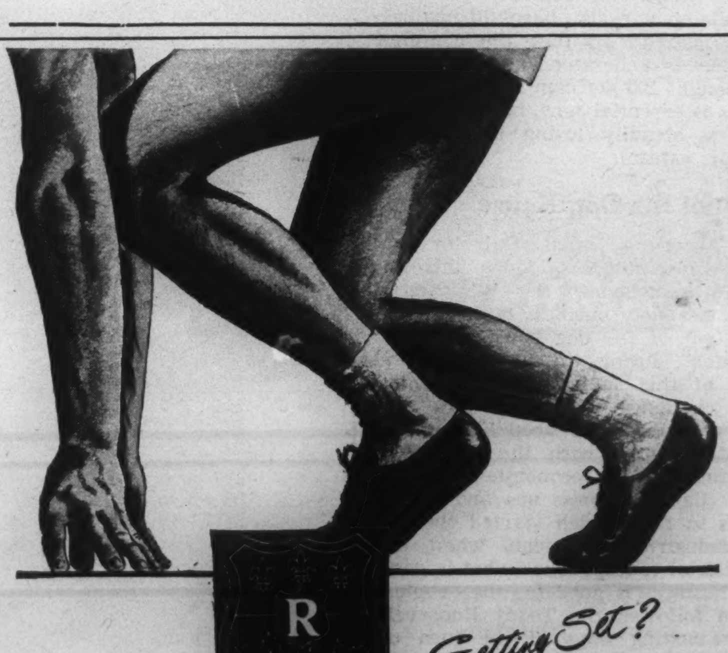
amended april 5th

The Ontario Succession Duty Act was amended effective April 5th this year. The Act has been revised in several points of practical importance to estates and estate planning. A booklet summarizing the provisions of the Act with regard to taxable and non-taxable property (as now amended) will be sent on request. It is complete with tables of rates and practical examples of the calculation of duty on estates and trusts.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

HEAD OFFICE: 253 BAY ST.



Getting Set?

BIG THINGS lie ahead—for Canada and your Company. Choosing the correct business stationery may be a minor matter, budget-wise . . . but it is of paramount importance in establishing the standing and worth of your Company.

Rolland, first maker of bond papers in Canada and specialists ever since 1882 in fine papers exclusively, has served generations of business leaders. During the present severe shortage and in the face of production difficulties, we are maintaining record output. Please consult your printer, lithographer or engraver; he will do everything he can to help you meet the present paper emergency.

Rolland Paper COMPANY LIMITED

High Grade Paper Makers Since 1882

Head Office: Montreal, Que. Branch Office: Toronto, Ont. Mills at St. Jerome and at Mont Rolland, Que.

a year, and now passed the pre-war figure. That is in volume, too. With the increased prices it has sometime since passed the pre-war sterling value. A good example of the solid honesty of the British character, that. Eager for success though it may be, the government hasn't tried to fool people by comparing today's export *values* with those of pre-war.

People do take satisfaction out of the export success as a happy augury of a still distant future when *they* may at last get a chance to buy some of these goods they are now reserving for others, and to buy coveted things from abroad. Yet the more serious ones note that they now have the advantage of a rampant seller's market, that competition will in time test their ability to develop new and specialized products, and that three of their old staple export leaders are lagging: coal, cotton, and woollen goods.

Old Mines

The coal situation, which would require a whole article in itself, has become really serious. Old miners who carried on through the war, are now making their long overdue retirement. Many have discouraged their sons from following them into "the pit." Most mines are old, and the workings so deep and extended, the seams so narrow, that they are uneconomical.

Since the beginning of this century they have lagged badly behind other European mines, not to speak of American, in mechanization. Whereas output per man in the British mines remains what it was forty years ago, it had risen in the Ruhr and in Holland, before the war, by some sixty-five per cent. And in recent years, with the threat of nationalization held over their heads, the mine owners naturally did not feel like pouring in new capital for machinery.

Obviously it will require a strenuous, long-term, well-planned effort, to bring new life into the British coal industry. But it is a little baffling to see a good prospect of short-term improvement, by the introduction of ten thousand Poles into the mines, turned down flat by the Miners' Federation, who won't even consider a token force of 900 as an experiment.

Coal was, for once, not on the order paper at question time in the House of Commons the afternoon I was there, though almost every other conceivable subject was. It was, in fact, quite a good show. Mr. Churchill came in late, sat for a while like a slumbering lion, and then made a few firm contributions. Mr. Attlee said little, and that colorlessly. Mr. Morrison appeared to be on the defensive in a short duel with Mr. Churchill over the duties of the Leader of the House. Mr. Willie Gallacher bellowed once or twice, and Mr. Tom Driberg and one or two other Laborites howled at the Opposition.

I thought that Mr. Harold Macmillan, and several service members on either side made the best contributions. The exchange was rougher than I remembered from other times, but good-humored and extremely lively and fast-moving. Altogether, as I thought, it presented a very pleasing alternative to dictatorship.

Bevin's Position

To make a very brief political summary, it appears that Bevin is much the strongest figure in the government, with the nation as strongly behind him as it was behind Churchill, and his only real opposition on the extreme left of his own party. From its leader, Zilliacus, this group has been tagged the "Greek" party, though others refer to it as the lunatic fringe.

The ability and prestige of the other members of the government vary greatly, though everyone I have spoken with has good words for John Strachey, who has now tackled the Food Ministry. Conceivably the government could run into heavy weather this winter, with bread rationing, food shortage, coal shortage, clothing shortage, and housing shortage.

Yet since few believe that the Conservative opposition is strong enough to threaten the government, any real danger would have to come from a split-off of the Labor left wing. Many think this will come sometime, but can't say when, or on what scale.

One of the commonest topics of conversation is why Mr. Churchill doesn't retire, with all his honors, from the rather petty squabbles which are whittling away his prestige, and write those memoirs which the world is so eager to read. The best answer I have had on this is that he loves the fight, that parliament has been his very life, and that along with the world statesman still lives a boy of 14.

Last Sunday I visited in Sussex only 15 miles from the Channel. All this was Canadian "occupied" territory for years. Today all this has passed, leaving scarcely a mark. I saw but a single sign: "Out of Bounds," and noticed only one big abandoned Tank Corps camp, near Maresfield. Sunday drivers monopolized the roads in their little, buzzing cars. Cyclists, picnickers, the occasional cricket game and puttering gardeners completed the peaceful scene. It corrected the impression of London's innumerable scars by reminding one that ninety-five per cent of Britain was untouched by the war.

When the spirit for that sort of thing returns it will again be a tourists' paradise. And I for one am promising myself that long-deferred bicycle tour out to Devon and Cornwall.

PICKERING COLLEGE
1842
NEWMARKET, ONTARIO
A Residential School for Boys
EDUCATION FOR YOUR BOY
At the present time no national task is more important than that of educating the on-coming generation to face future responsibilities and to discharge them with confidence and capacity. This school offers a complete educational program for boys nine to nineteen years of age.
Details regarding organization, methods, fees, etc. are available on application to the Headmaster.
AUTUMN TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 12th.

A UNITED CANADA
VANCOUVER
EDMONTON
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
SAINT JOHN
HALIFAX
LONG DISTANCE
SPEEDY
SIMPLE
INEXPENSIVE

ACROSS CANADA, from coast to coast,
or from any point to any point in between,
the Trans-Canada Telephone System carries
your voice — unfailingly, clearly, inexpensively.
Most connections made while you hold the line.

TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

UNITED TO SERVE CANADA

MARITIME TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CO. • NEW BRUNSWICK TELEPHONE CO. • BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA
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BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE CO.

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Ex-Service Audience May Induce Sponsors to Study Commercials

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE intentionally light-hearted level of summer radio programs and the feverish antics of the thermometer both militate against serious criticism. There is nothing on the air these days to be deliriously happy about and it is much too hot to be really angry about anything!

We have received several interesting letters, two of them from officers of the C.B.C., in reply to our remarks about the C.B.C.'s sustaining programs. This is a healthy sign. It would be a sorry thing indeed if no one came to the defence of our Government broadcasting system when it is the subject of critical attack. In forthcoming articles (when the weather, we hope, is cooler) we shall discuss some of the more interesting points raised in these letters. This is a subject which should be the concern of every radio owner and one on which every point of view should be aired.

The wartime practice of rebroadcasting the big network programs for the forces overseas with all commercial announcements eliminated may prove to have had a salutary effect on sponsored broadcasting here at home. Surveys conducted in the United States show that the G.I.'s found the programs vastly more entertaining minus the high-pressure advertising. It would, of course, be grossly unfair to expect advertisers to spend huge sums of money on radio shows and deny them the privilege of putting over their sales messages. However, it becomes increasingly apparent that a great many sponsors will have to revamp their technique, if they are to retain the respect of their ex-service audiences. What commercial radio needs are more continuity writers who can create interesting and persuasive advertising copy and blend it so effectively with the entertainment part of the program as to discourage listeners from switching off their sets every time the sponsor's name is mentioned.

The most disappointing network show of recent months was the gala performance of the Ring, produced and directed by Mike Jacobs and starring Joe Louis and Billy Conn. Seems the performance was loused up by one of the players hitting too hard, too soon and too often!

There may, however, be more interesting fight broadcasts in the offing. The C.B.C. has arranged a series of Wednesday evening broadcasts from Ottawa which, for fifteen consecutive weeks, will be devoted to advice and counsel from representatives of the five qualifying political parties.

Party Time

Adhering to the policy laid down in the 1943 White Paper on broadcasting, the C.B.C. has allotted time on a six-four-three-one-one proportional representation formula, a scheme which, very naturally, is quite acceptable to the Government and tolerably fair to the opposition parties.

The broadcasts are of quarter-hour duration, from 8.30 to 8.45 p.m. E.D.T., and are rebroadcast to Western Canada at 11 p.m.

Herewith the schedule (subject to change):
July 3—Lib; July 10—Prog-Con; July 17—C.C.F; July 24—Lib; July 31—Social Credit; Aug. 7—C.C.F.; Aug. 14—Lib; Aug. 21—Prog-Con; Aug. 28—Labor-Progressive; Sept. 4—Lib; Sept. 11—Prog-Con.; Sept. 18—C.C.F.; Sept. 25—Lib; Oct. 2—Prog-Con; Oct. 9—Lib.

The National Broadcasting Company has just issued an ambitious documentary album of phonograph records entitled "Rendezvous with Destiny", a collection of excerpts from the radio speeches of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The passages have been carefully edited for dramatic continuity and are accompanied by an explanatory text read by Cesar Saerchinger. There is also a musical background.

The album consists of twelve plastic records and is priced at $35. The whole production has been handled with restraint and good taste and should form a valuable addition to the record libraries of schools and colleges.

We recommend to all the "old sweats" of World War II the new C.B.C. variety program entitled "The Veterans' Show", broadcast by and for veterans on Wednesdays at 9.30 p.m. over the Trans-Canada Network. The entire personnel of the Veterans' Show, from the musicians and singers to the technical operators, is made up of ex-servicemen. Among them are the program's musical director, Eric Wild, fresh from the Navy; tenor Jimmy Shields, a veteran of the Army Show; and script writer Len Peterson, late of the Army. The announcer, Joel Aldred, the producer, Don Fairbairn, and the chief technical operator, Johnny Hawkins, are all just out of uniform.

Starke Conducts

Ethel Starke, Director of the Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra, will conduct the C.B.C. Concert Hour during the month of July. Assisting artist on the first broadcast will be the Montreal basso, Harry Maude. The program will consist of works by Berlioz, Debussy, Mozart, Rimsky-Korsakov, Liszt and Jacques Wolfe.

A program devoted to the "humorous and human side of the news" will be presented by Capt. Bob Kesten over the Eastern stations of the Dominion Network on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 p.m. during July and August. Capt. Kesten has chosen for discussion, among other subjects, the black market, the housing shortage and the comic strips. Undoubtedly the three most depressing phases of modern existence.

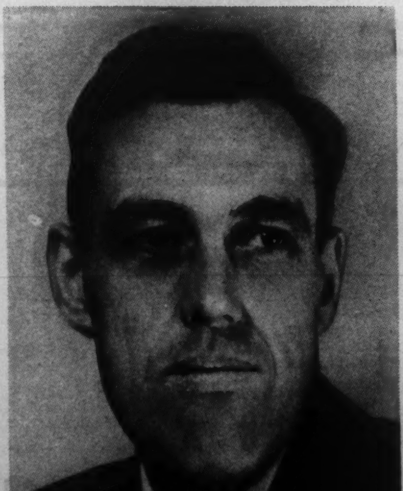
Benny Goodman, King of the Clarinet, and his orchestra are the stars of a new show aired over the Dominion Network at 9.30 p.m. on Mondays. The program replaces, "Information Please" previously broadcast at that time, which just goes to show you can't have everything!

The two Columbia Workshop performances of The Old Vic Company were memorable occasions. We've heard a good deal of Shakespeare on the air in recent months but nothing quite in the same street with the Old Vic production of "Richard the Third." Laurence Olivier's Gloucester was a triumph and, taken all 'round, the radio adaptation was more successful than we had any right to expect. The only obvious fault was a tendency—especially on the part of the women, most of whom are in pretty sorry straits throughout the play—to "over-emote", a crime more heinous over the air than on the stage. The production of "Peer Gynt" was only a trifle less successful. The cutting was bad; too many scenes were omitted and some of those which were included lasted too long. Ralph Richardson in the title role was superb and the supporting players were all more than adequate. "Peer Gynt" is a colorful fantasy in the theatre but over the air it loses a great deal of its charm. This was all too obvious in the Sunday afternoon broadcast.

It is a pity that the rest of the Old Vic repertory was not broadcast. "The Critic" and "Uncle Vanya" would have made excellent radio fare.

The C. B. C.-Y. M. C. A. program, "Sports College", will celebrate its second anniversary on July 27. In ninety weeks of broadcasting the College has received more than half a million letters from more than 100,000 club members in Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Mexico. Lloyd Percival, the director and coach of "Sports College", has scarcely missed a broadcast in two years.

HEINZ APPOINTMENT



GORDON C. TILLEY
who has been appointed Controller of H. J. Heinz Company of Canada Ltd. Mr. Tilley, a native of Ottawa and graduate of Queen's University, is a Chartered Accountant and formerly held an executive position with Cockshutt Plow Company.

For MORE-LOAD Economy . . .

USE REO

More-Load design is a money-saving Reo feature. It provides more load space on shorter wheelbase with balanced weight distribution, gives shorter turning radius and greater accessibility. In every detail and every dimension Reo is *all truck*—from the powerful, precision-built Gold Crown engines, with crankshafts hardened by special process, to the massive cold-riveted frame structures and the dual primary brakes which utilize braking areas more effectively. Reo is also a leading manufacturer of buses and these, as well as Reo trucks and tractors, bring you every modern feature.

The dependability, economy and long life of Reo products and Reo's helpful service to clients have contributed to transportation progress in many countries for more than 40 years. New Reo equipment is now being delivered as fast as possible through a nation-wide sales and service organization. REO MOTOR COMPANY of Canada Ltd., Toronto.

REO

35-46

BUILT, SOLD AND SERVICED IN CANADA

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Agriculture As a Side-Issue to Defence and Industry

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL POLICY, The Historical Pattern, by Vernon C. Fowke. (University of Toronto Press, $3.50, and postage.)

GROWING a little tired of the recurrent statement that Agriculture was Canada's basic industry, the author of this book delved into farm-history from the earliest settlements to confirm his suspicion that agriculture had always been supplementary to military defence and to industrial development. When it served these well it was encouraged by government; otherwise it was generally neglected.

The thesis is interesting, the documentation is careful and the manner of writing is admirable.

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Soap Opera

THE HUCKSTERS, a novel, by Frederic Wakeman. (Oxford, $3.00.)

A YOUNG man, trained in all the finesse of ground and lofty radio advertising, was turned down by his draft-board, and saved democracy for four years in the Office of War Information. Resigning, he returned to New York, slept with an old friend, and graciously permitted his merits to beat upon the head of the biggest Agency in the city. For the interview he dressed with the greatest care, emphasizing the note of sincerity; a most sincere suit and the sincerest pair of boots in New York. Naturally he "clicked", as Account Executive of the Beautee Soap shows at $35,000 a year, with bonuses, extras and a high, wide expense account.

The fly in the ointment was the owner of Beautee Soap, Evan Llewelyn Evans, spending on his radio shows ten millions a year, 15 per cent of which went to the Agency. This ignorant slave-driver had reduced everyone in the Agency to the level of ape-like robots chattering "Yes, yes, yes," accepting with enthusiasm "commercials" that would spoil any show and becoming bootlickers of the lowest grade.

How the new Executive ventured to be himself and was not slain by the dragon's fiery breath is one segment of the story, and, indeed, the most important. For in it is set forth in wild, hilarious satire the madness of the whole business of selling by radio, spending money to put up a front, living promiscuously with all sorts and conditions of women, gouging out the eyes of competitors, bluffing, lying, bullying, sneaking, and subject to only one principle of ethics, fulfilling a contract to the letter; marriage contracts excepted.

The other segments of the yarn show how the pinchbeck hero falls in love with the two children of a Colonel's wife, then with the wife, who "falls for" him with all the enthusiasm of a girl just out of the convent. That he commits one act of ideal decency at the end because of true love is not to be believed, considering his fixed habits of ten years or more.

The book, aside from its criticism of Free Enterprise at its worst, is definitely unpleasant company, despite the vigor and grace of its writing.

•

Devil-Business

THE ROMANCE OF NICKEL, published by the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. n.p.

MINERS in Saxony were puzzled when the copper ore yielded a hard white metal that wouldn't behave like copper whatever they could do. Plainly the Devil was in it; Old Nick, to speak familiarly. So they called the new metal Kupfer-Nickel.

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This is the beginning of the metallurgical romance that put Sudbury on the map, armored the battleships of the world, improved the guns and toughened the tools that do the world's hardest work. The story is told in this little book with vigor and grace, and is admirably illustrated with pen-and-ink drawings. It deserves the widest circulation.

•

Rootin'—Tootin'

WAKE OF THE RED WITCH, a novel by Garland Roark. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

THE Tropics, a wicked sea-captain wrecking his ship in order to steal part of the gold bullion in the cargo, a lonely Pacific island where pearls abound, a rival robber, a wonderful girl and a talkative first mate who "tells all!" If you're fond of wild and woolly melodrama, lush with adjectives, and can teach your intelligence to be credulous you may like this.

•

Master Sculptor

RODIN, by Philip R. Adams. (Collins, $3.95.)

A FINE series of reproductions of Rodin's most important sculptures and watercolors with a biographical and critical introduction and a useful bibliography. The book is a quarto of fifty pages and wholly admirable.

Violence and Hatred

ROUAULT, by Edward Alden Jewell. (Collins, $3.95.)

THIS is a quarto of some forty pages containing black-and-white drawings with eight in color by one of the most extreme of the French moderns. Mr. Jewell in the introduction stresses the point that this artist by his violence of theme and manner was criticizing society. He adds, "Rouault has no manners. He blunders over the doormat and tracks our sensibility with mud and slime from down yonder. The paint furiously hurled and splashed on, is left to speak without a modicum of polish. But there is a species of sturdy pride manifest in the performance of what might appear a thankless service." Those who find a new gospel in frank ugliness will enjoy this collection.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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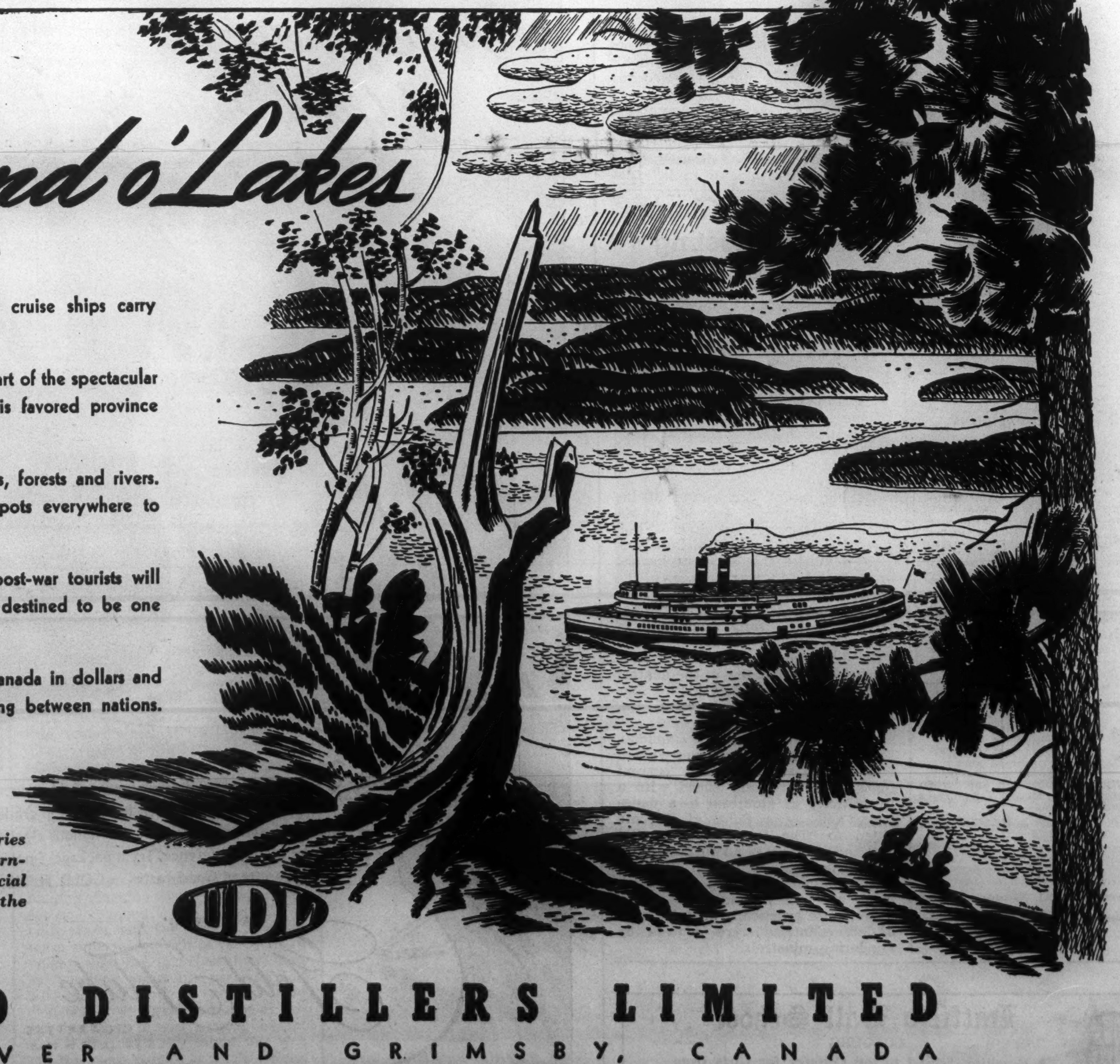

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Sound Movie and Artists on Tour Nicely Balance Cultural Trade

By JOHN H. YOCOM

MEXICAN movie goers were relaxing in a capital city cinema last week, enjoying a musical short of three international dimensions. On the screen they saw Canada's premier symphony orchestra playing a "Jamaican Rhumba" by an Australian composer who has lived in Vancouver.

A sound film produced last fall by the National Film Board is now giving Mexico a sample of how Sir Ernest MacMillan conducts, how the Toronto Symphony looks and sounds.

Probably not noted yet by Canada's Department of Trade and Commerce, our cultural trade balance was dipping on the right side last month. In addition to the "Canadian Symphony" film, Canadian artists were giving recitals in South American countries, in the U.S., appearing as guest soloists with top-drawer foreign orchestras. The film has also been exhibited in Russia, the U.S. and Australia.

Mexico City's *Tiempo* wished that Sir Ernest's men had played something by Maurice Blackburn (S.N., Feb. 16) or Alexander Brott but liked the brilliant orchestration of "At Saint Malo" with its French Canadian melodies. No reports are to hand of Russian reaction but our bet is that Soviet audiences found Dmitri Kovaleski's "Obertura para Colas Breugnon" to their liking.

Winnipeg-born Cellist Zara Nelsova appeared twice in the last six weeks with the Boston Pops Orchestra. Conductor Arthur Fiedler put down his baton, called her "the greatest cellist on the continent." Pops musicians, most of them from the scrupulous Boston Symphony, gave her a "wonderful ovation" too. The *Christian Science Monitor* enthused, "She proved her high artistic rank." Between her Boston appearances Miss Nelsova again tipped the cultural trade scales on our side when she appeared in the famed Peabody Recital Series in Baltimore and later as guest soloist with the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra.

During June Pianist George Haddad had guest soloist appearances with the Detroit Symphony and the New York Philharmonic orchestras.

Although Mexico is the only Latin American country to see the movie, a number of others got a show of Canadian talent in the flesh during last few weeks. When Portia White, brilliant Halifax soprano, came to Toronto for the Prom concert a fortnight ago, she was returning from a triumphant South American tour—19 concerts in Colombia, Ecuador, etc.

This week the star of the film had packed his bags, ready to leave for Brazil. There Sir Ernest will be guest conductor of the Orchestra Sinfonica Brasileria of Rio de Janeiro in a series of six concerts. If Canada had a Department of Cultural Trade, it would be gratified to know that in his brief case were a number of Canadian compositions for these programs.

Last week's Prom concert was a prize package with Conductor Franz Allers, Tenor Carlo Corelli and the Volkoff Canadian Ballet. Toronto-born Corelli sang Donizetti and Puccini arias in the approved operatic manner but slipped unnecessarily into occasional falsetto, brought repeated curtain calls with "None but the Lonely Heart" and "Danny Boy".

Until Canada has a national ballet —and maybe even after—the Volkoff organization will be tops. We found the expertness of Janet Baldwin, Sydney Vousden, Boris Volkoff and Donald Gillies, the costuming, the precision and grouping of most interest. But after seeing a complete round of Britain's Sadler-Wells Ballet on a troop show circuit last year, with strikingly original choreography ("Dante," "The Rake's Progress," etc.), we found the programmatic dancing like that in the Polovetzian Dances less exciting. However, the interpretations of absolute things—like the Bach Toccata and Fugue—were completely in sympathy with the musical conception.

One reason why the ballet show was so well performed was the orchestra's conductor. Allers was musical director of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo for over seven years. But he is a young man full of ideas about orchestral conducting in many types of music. We liked the way he led the first Canadian performance of Siegmeister's "Ozark Set," even when the set didn't have much that couldn't be found in Grofé's Mississippi and Grand Canyon suites or Morton Gould.

Lyrics-to-Fit Charm Authors' Meeting

By J. E. MIDDLETON

MANY of the most famous English lyrics were written to fit familiar folk-tunes. John Murray Gibbon wrote a book a few years ago which gave proof of the theory. Since its publication he has charmed his leisure by writing lyrics-to-fit some of the lovely tunes of French Canada. It is a form of literary carpentry which grows in interest by its exercise, not only for the poet but for his audience.

At the recent Convention of the Canadian Authors' Association Mr. Gibbon presented Mr. Eric Treadwell, the baritone and Miss Winnifred Bambrick, the eminent harpist of Montreal, to illustrate some of the work he has been doing. First of all were presented three famous songs written to the same tune; two of them were "Men of Harlech" and "The Land o' The Leal," and it is fairly certain that few of the hearers had ever noted the resemblance. So, the theory established, came two canoe songs, a prairie song and several other lyrics of the Canadian scene which Mr. Gibbon had written and fitted accurately to current tunes. The program ended with a lively Song of Montreal to a dance tune, and by a Song of Toronto fitted to "The Roast Beef of Old England"—this last an instant hit.

Mr. Treadwell sang with his usual distinction and the harp accompaniment was exactly right in atmosphere, since practically all folk songs of all countries were evolved by wandering minstrels.

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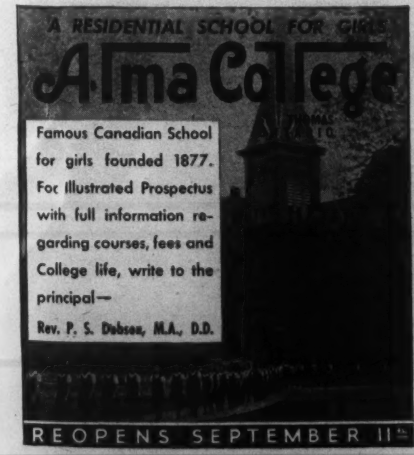

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THE WORLD OVER

FILM AND THEATRE

"Saratoga Trunk" Is Packed with Everything Except Surprise

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"SARATOGA Trunk," which runs for something over two hours, is so crammed with talent, period detail, action and Creole vivacity that the absence of technicolor is an actual boon. An audience has only so much absorptive power and the adaptation of the Edna Ferber novel stops just short of saturation, leaving enough margin for recovery, with nothing over. It is a triumphant showpiece, however, which means you don't need to believe a line or situation in it to enjoy it thoroughly.

The picture opens with the arrival of Clio Duchaine (Ingrid Bergman) in New Orleans. Clio's mother, it seems, had been tossed out of the best New Orleans society because of her shady domestic record. Clio's idea is first to avenge her mother's memory and then, since she is essentially a simple girl in spite of a complicated background, to marry a millionaire and settle down. This was a fine gaudy start for a best-seller, but it was only a start for Edna Ferber, who likes to build her fiction on a respectable study of period custom and enterprise. Thus "Saratoga Trunk" was a natural for Hollywood, which asks nothing better than a chance to illustrate with loving care a combined period study and surefire romantic formula.

Ingrid Bergman as the wilful Clio is as fascinating as you might expect —which means that she is better than anyone else could possibly be in the same role; for when it comes to brilliant natural charm Miss Bergman can act arpeggios around any other feminine star in Hollywood. For a touch of the grotesque she has been given as attendants Flora Robson in an alarming Creole make up and a dwarf actor who serves as a small amiable Caliban. Gary Cooper as Clio's admirer doesn't exert himself and doesn't need to, being already perfectly adapted to his role as the baffled but skeptical Texan. The production is of course superlative; and Saratoga with its pillared hotel, summerhouses, lawns and fountains has been recreated with such a solicitous sense of the past that when its people cease to talk, and merely wander about among the ancient splendors, they become a living part of a scene that vanished three quarters of a century ago.

"Portrait of a Woman" is one of those linked episodic films which French studios so frequently produce, possibly because it satisfied their French sense of ingenuity and order. It is also a wonderful exercise in virtuosity for its star, Francoise Rosay. The story is about a famous French actress who, convinced that she is approaching the end of her career, goes off quietly and drowns herself in a Swiss lake. The unidentified body is claimed by three people who tell their story in flashback to a sympathetic Swiss official. One is a farmer who has lost his life-long servant Tona, one a spinster who is convinced that the victim is her school-teacher sister, one a bargeman who has quarrelled with his wife. Madame Rosay plays all three, and the famous French actress besides. The actress is, of course, a worldling, while the servant Tona is a peasant, secretive and mean. The schoolteacher is a wistful neurotic; the bargeman's wife a rowdy carnal type as ready to make love to her bargeman as to hit him over the head with a sack of flour. The star's triumphant handling of all four roles must be something of a cinematic record—the sort of record that should be preserved as required study for anyone with ambitions to act for the screen. "Portrait of a Woman" is a trick picture but the acting, the direction and even the tricks are an intelligent and ironical commentary on human behavior.

More than Cutups

It isn't as easy as it used to be to kid the Nineties. There was a time when all that was necessary for delirious humor was a pair of cutups —a male cutup with a handlebar moustache and a female cutup in a bustle. Now it takes two of Hollywood's most valuable younger stars, a famous Broadway comic, an even more famous Metropolitan star, and a whole battery of operatic extras, all of them working like dogs, to raise a laugh at the expense of the last century. The film, if you're interested, is "Two Sisters From Boston" and the players are Kathryn Grayson, June Allyson, Jimmie Durante and Lauritz Melchior. It all adds up to laugh's labor lost.

SWIFT REVIEW

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES OF 1946. The season's biggest and gaudiest variety show and loaded with stars. The Fred Astaire numbers, which predominate, are the best.

THE VIRGINIAN. Remake of one of the older horse-operas, and noticeably spavined by this time. Joel McRea.

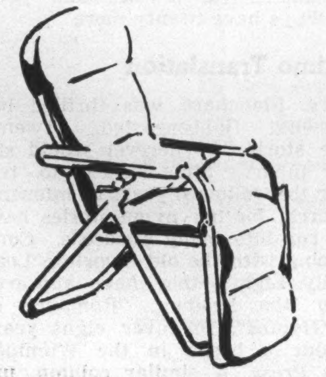
THE SPIRAL STAIRCASE. Exciting murder mystery about a killer whose specialty is physically imperfect young women. Dorothy Maguire, George Brent.

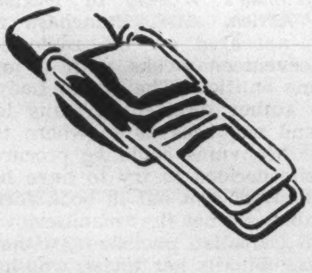
ADVENTURE. Greer Garson and Clark Gable in a feverish and decidedly foolish romance about a seaman and a librarian.

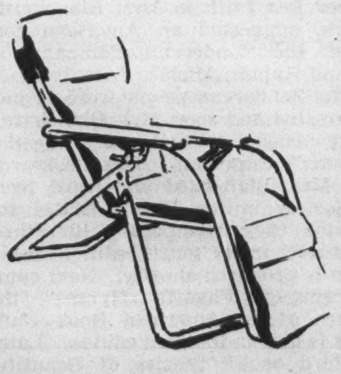
It Was Much Better as a College Song

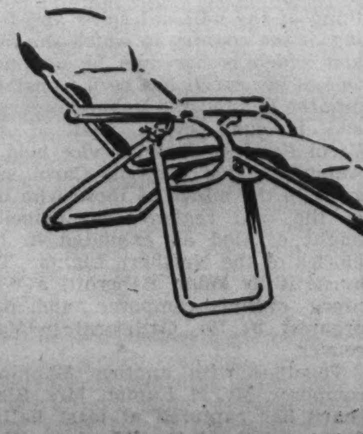
By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE piece currently running at the Royal Alexandra Theatre is "Good Night Ladies". The rest of the line from which that title is taken used, in our student days, to be "We're going to leave you now". It would be much better if we could do just that about this show, observing only as we depart that anybody who goes to see it does so at his or her own risk. Its chief asset is its subtitle (and original title, under which it was played for many years in the United States) of "Ladies' Night in a Turkish Bath". There are always, and always will be, people who want to go to the theatre to see plays with names like that. It was slightly rejuvenated in 1940 for a Chicago production with the new title and with some new tricks, the funniest of which is a dimple-making machine which is used on the fatter members of the cast of both sexes, and the saddest a strip-tease rehearsal which is vastly more vulgar, though a little less nude, than the versions commonly performed in burlesque. Nobody in the cast gave evidence of any great amount of talent, but that proves nothing except that if they had any talent this was not the piece to call it forth. Week after next Tallulah Bankhead returns in "Private Lives". Anyhow we do get variety.









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WORLD OF WOMEN

"Canada's Hymn Lady" Tells the Stories of Well-Loved Hymns

By KATHLEEN STRANGE

THIS is the story of a woman who, comparatively late in life, has built for herself a unique niche in both the American and Canadian literary fields.

Mrs. Kathleen Blanchard, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is known on the American continent as "Canada's Hymn Lady" for the reason that her writings are devoted mainly to biographical stories of the lives of those whose religious faith and fervor had to find expression in song.

The author's family background, her own early life as the wife of an Anglican clergyman, and her deep spiritual convictions, have fitted her admirably for the particular type of literary work she has chosen.

Mrs. Blanchard, the daughter of a prominent English artist, was born Kathleen Barrett, in London, England. She married young and her life in an Essex Rectory was a happy and busy one. Then, suddenly, she was left, with three small children to care for. She took up nursing and came to Canada.

In 1914 she married again, this time the late well-known Canadian surgeon, Dr. R. J. Blanchard.

Tragedy again entered Mrs. Blanchard's life. In 1926 her talented only daughter, Joyce, died in Paris. Later she was to lose the younger of her two sons. (She now lives with the elder, a successful Winnipeg lawyer and former Rhodes scholar).

For many years life seemed to be bereft of most of its joys and there were moments when, Mrs. Blanchard frankly confesses, she felt she had but little left to live for.

One day, however, a new interest came into Kathleen Blanchard's life, an interest that not only helped her to win back both physical and spiritual health, but that has since proved to be of inestimable comfort and benefit to countless others.

Mrs. Blanchard began to write.

From the very outset she chose the particular field for which she felt herself most fitted, and which she most loved—the religious field. The Church had always meant a great deal to her. She knew its history and had loved its hymns since a child. She decided to write about them.

It perhaps began much further back, for Mrs. Blanchard tells how, when she was a girl, she used to see stories in many of the happenings around her. She often longed to write them down but did not do so till much later in life. As a young woman she frequently stayed with an aunt, at whose home a regular visitor was an elderly lady who was particularly fond of telling the stories of hymns.

One day, Mrs. Blanchard recalls, the old lady told the story of Albert Midland, who wrote the famous children's hymn, "There's A Friend For Little Children", and from that time on the old lady's interest became Mrs. Blanchard's own. Later, while visiting in England after her second husband's death, Mrs. Blanchard stayed with a friend near Brighton who lived in Kipling's old home. At that time she visited many places of interest to hymn lovers, including the cleft rock at Barrington Combe where Toplady took refuge from the storm and where he wrote "Rock of Ages" on his shirt cuff.

"Accepted"

When she returned to Canada, Mrs. Blanchard brought with her some half dozen stories of the origins of well-loved hymns.

Mrs. Blanchard did not actually begin her writing career with these stories of hymns, however. She broke into print for the first time with the recounting of a story she had heard Bishop Thomas of Brandon tell some time before, a story that had so touched and impressed her that she felt that it ought to be written down and kept alive. One day she suggested to the members of the Ladies' Guild of All Saint's Church in Winnipeg that it might be a good idea to have the story published in booklet form. The Guild members could then sell it and raise funds for their work. Her suggestion was accepted.

Mrs. Blanchard then wrote the story of "The Gossamer Thread" and the Bishop of Brandon kindly wrote a foreword. The Guild had the booklet published and 1,000 copies were quickly sold. A copy of this booklet is now in the archives of Lichfield Cathedral.

Following the success of "The Gossamer Thread", friends urged Mrs. Blanchard to take up writing professionally. She thought of her hymn stories. Should she dare to try them with a local paper?

One day she set out for the offices of the Winnipeg *Free Press*. Nervously she approached the counter in the editorial room, produced her manuscript and explained her mission.

"We'll look your stories over and phone you," she was told, noncommittally.

Two weeks later the phone call came.

"We're going to keep your stories, Mrs. Blanchard," a voice said. "Can you let us have twenty more?"

Eskimo Translation

Mrs. Blanchard was thrilled but somewhat flabbergasted. Twenty more stories! Wherever would she find them? She decided to try. After this followed years of intensive research, for her hymn stories have now run into many hundreds. Commencing with the old favorite, "Lead Kindly Light", they have appeared under the heading, "Romance of our Hymns", for over eight years without a break in the Winnipeg *Free Press*. A similar column, under the title, "Hymns down the Ages", ran in the Ottawa *Citizen* for over a year and they were also published in the *Women's Weekly* of Durban, South Africa. Mrs. Blanchard recently appeared on the radio for over seventeen weeks with a programme entitled "The Hymn Lady".

The author received so many letters and enquiries as to where the stories of hymns could be procured that she decided to try to have her collection brought out in book form. She submitted her first manuscript to several Canadian publishers, without success. Finally her typist, who had never lost faith in Mrs. Blanchard's work, suggested an American concern, the Zondervan Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Zondervan people were at once interested and soon Mrs. Blanchard's first book, "Stories of Popular Hymns", came out. This book won for Mrs. Blanchard an award from a Society in the United States for service to contemporary literature. It is now in its fourth edition and a fifth is promised shortly. Next came "Stories of Favorite Hymns", the choice of an American Book Club. This is now in its third edition. Later a third book, "Stories of Beautiful Hymns", appeared, this being in its third edition at the present time. A fourth book, "Stories of Wonderful Hymns", is to be published soon. To date some 28,000 copies of these three books have been sold, no small feat for a Canadian writer.

Known in U.S.

Mrs. Blanchard not only writes the stories of hymns; she herself writes hymns, carols and poems. In all of these she strives to capture something of the national spirit and feeling of the country in which she lives and which is her own by adoption. One of her carols has been translated into the Eskimo and Indian languages and is sung every year at the Carol Festival Choir Service held in Aklavik. This Aklavik Carol suggests to the minds of those who live in the cold regions the invincible might of God as exhibited in the glories of the Northern Lights. The music is by Hugh Bancroft, a Winnipeg organist-composer, and now organist at the Cathedral in Vancouver.

Together with another Winnipeg composer, Mr. H. Lupton, Mrs. Blanchard has captured at least half a dozen prizes at the Winnipeg Wednesday Morning Musical Club's Annual Festival. A poem of Mrs. Blanchard's, entitled simply "Lyric", with liberty as its theme, captured second place in an International Contest conducted by the World Poetry Union of Denver, Colorado. This poem has since been set to music as a part song by Mr. W. F. Anderson of Winnipeg.

Mrs. Blanchard's newspaper articles, her books, her broadcasts and her carols have brought her a modest measure of fame throughout the United States and Canada. They have not been without their local recognition, too. For two years she was President of the Winnipeg Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association and she has also held office in the Winnipeg Poetry Society. In addition, she is an honorary member of the Eugene Field Literary Society.

Kathleen Blanchard's writings have brought pleasure and comfort not only to herself but to many other people in different parts of the world and she has countless letters to attest to this fact. Her utter sincerity and her keen devotion to her subject have produced work that has a deep spiritual appeal and that goes straight to the human heart.

• •

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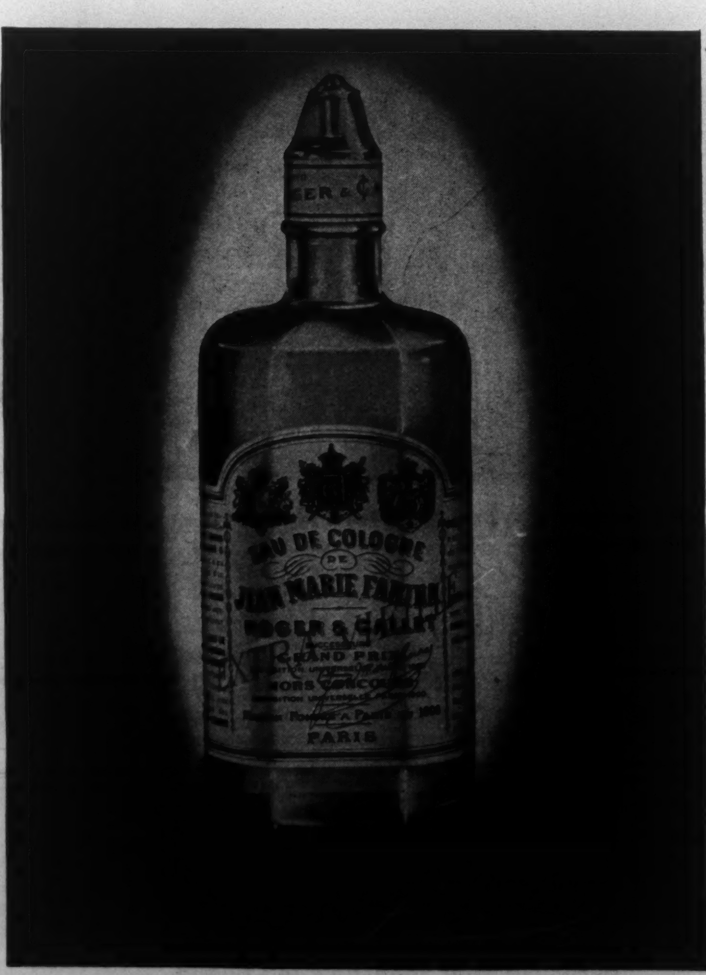

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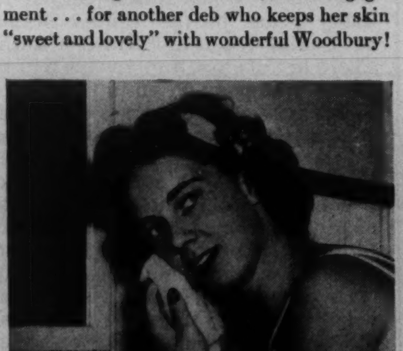

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So You Think You Can Write but Don't Look for Encouragement

By MURIEL J. GREENE

I SAID to an author "Man,
Will you tell me how you began
To write? One must start somewhere so
Please tell me what I want to know".
The man said, "Well—"
And I said, "Well—
You really must know and I wish you'd tell".
He took his tongue from his cheek and said
"Put all that nonsense out of your head
And go and get your children fed".

I SUPPOSE I should apologize to A. A. Milne but he'll never see this and it would distress him to feel in any way responsible. But that is the kind of advice one usually gets about writing. Yet the odd thing is almost everyone believes he could write if he chose to. About 78 per cent of any literate population are "mute inglorious Miltons" in their own opinion. If they could just get around to writing they feel sure of immediate success. Perhaps that's why they scorn us simple souls who admit we do write but never had anything accepted by a large publication.

Why then do we keep on? To me, it is a means of letting my hair down. I can, in a limited way, express myself. Little that I have written has ever been offered for publication. I am distinctly an amateur. In fact, it still embarrasses me to mention my efforts. It is as if I suddenly produced an illegitimate child and said "This is the product of a moment of indiscretion".

No one is more revered in our society than the successful author. But for an ordinary housewife ever to aspire to such goodly company is sheer nonsense. Nay—it is the height of conceit for what could such a common one have to interest the public? This year I enrolled for the extension course in Authorship at the University. Simple, trusting soul that I was, I mentioned it to a few people.

"Authorship! What on earth do you want to take Authorship for? I can understand a course in Interior Decorating or Current Events, or even Russian. But what good will Authorship ever be?"

An older friend said, "How can you find time? You must have to neglect something. Can you bathe your children and get away down there by eight o'clock?"

"My children just don't get bathed that night," I told her.

"Times have certainly changed. Mine were bathed every night."

"They were?" I said in astonishment. "Why it's a scientific fact that bathing children too much saps the strength." I didn't bother explaining it was the mother's strength that is sapped.

An uncle scowled when I referred to the course. "Write! You want to write! Good heavens, all these years I thought you were such a good, plain, sensible girl." Which is an insult in any woman's language.

Someone else said, "Got another 'Gone With the Wind', I bet."

"Why don't you take up public speaking and run for parliament?" And always the question "Have you ever had anything published?"

Evasive Answer

Now, when anyone says "I hear you're taking an extension course. What is it?" I make vague gestures and say evasively, "Oh, it's kind of a course in English—use of words and that sort of thing." As though I wasn't any too sure just what it was.

That is, as a rule I do. But the other night at the bus stop a neighbor asked me where I'd been. Probably it was the dark that made me particularly brazen and I replied, "I'm taking a course in Authorship at the University."

The usual response "You are? Do you write?"

"Just the odd thing," I replied hoping to let it drop.

"You do? And where are your things published?"

"Oh, no place," I said. "I had a few poems in the college magazine years ago—that's about all."

She seemed positively excited, "Why I think that's wonderful."

"Well," I thought as we got on the bus, "I certainly didn't expect such interest from this quarter."

She sat beside me and asked, "Didn't you have anything else accepted?"

I raked over the forgotten incidents of my career. "I used to report the speeches at the banquets and I interviewed a few visiting celebrities for the paper. But it didn't amount to anything."

"Why, of course it did! You're altogether too modest. You've really been in journalism. How could you give up all that just to get married and keep house?"

I was all aglow. Perhaps I *was* too modest. Perhaps marriage had been a mistake. Perhaps I had thrown up a brilliant future for dusting, diapers and dishes. I was already launched upon the lovely reverie of what might have been.

"Well," she said, prodding me back to the present, "Why did you quit the paper?"

"Oh, I graduated."

"Graduated?" she asked. "Graduated from what?"

"Graduated from college, so I was off the college magazine, naturally."

"College magazine! Oh" she said in a flat voice and with the same look on her face the children have when they discover it's not orange juice but a camouflaged dose of castor oil, "Oh, I though you said *Collier's* magazine. Why, anyone could write for a college paper."

"Exactly," I said tartly, feeling like a badly frosted potato plant.

George Eliot was supposed to have owed much to the reassurance and help given by her husband. I wonder just what method he used. As yet I have no success to attribute to my husband's encouragement but that isn't his fault. Just last week he offered to give up his job. "Maybe hunger is the incentive you need to prod you on to success." Which is a noble gesture coming from one who enjoys three square meals a day. But I immediately assured him it would not be necessary.

Hopeful Husband

He looks up all the writing contests and reads me the rules. "We could do with the extra $100—(or $500 or $20,000, he's willing to accept any amount).

I've probably read them before and have my entry outlined and started but no one will ever know unless I'm in at the finish— a winner!

So I tell him "But I don't write that kind of thing. You can't force yourself and get anywhere. Talent cannot be coerced," I say loftily.

"Developing a temperament, eh! Prima donna stuff now. I wouldn't mind coercing myself for a few hundred bucks."

"Here's one made for you," he exclaimed last night. "For Canadians with no stories published previously. There, it's in the bag!" and he slapped the paper on his knee triumphantly.

"What do you mean, 'in the bag'? There'll be thousands of contestants." I continued wiping milk splashes off the dining-room panelling. Our five year old always spills his milk the evening after I wax the floor. It never fails to rouse the more unfortunate side of my disposition. "Besides," I said, "they want a love story, romance. I'd tell them a thing or two about romance. It's a fake, an illusion, a temporary derangement, but when you waken up what are the hard, ugly facts? Why, getting meals and waxing floors, sterilizing bottles and wiping noses." I glared at him hoping to get him off the subject of contests. "I will not be guilty of perpetuating that biological myth."

He rose and bowed politely "I see exactly what you mean though I doubt if you influence mother nature greatly in her objective." He pretended to read from the paper again. "Here's one a little more restricted, 'Contest only open to the overworked, undernourished members of the female of the species'."

"Look," I retorted, "if I'm as bad as all that why did you marry me?"

"That's the trouble with you women," he said in an injured voice, "you take everything personally. Why no one even mentioned you."

So here we are back where we started. How does one begin to write? It's all right to practice music, to paint a bit, to sing a little, to be mediocre in anything but writing. Public opinion would seem to indicate that first, one must win the Pulitzer Prize, then decide maybe there's a future in writing and go on from glory to greater glory not the least of which is financial success.

Lately when someone tells me she is studying voice I feel inclined to say, "What concert platforms have you performed upon," or better yet "Oh, have you ever sung in the Metropolitan?"

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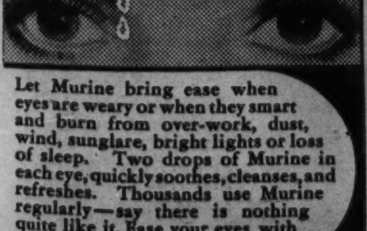

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CONCERNING FOOD

Walnut Pickling is a Task for Perfectionists -- But Rewarding!

By DAVID BROCK

I find the best way to get walnuts for pickling is to steal them. This method, of course, is not available to everyone. There happens to be a walnut tree on the vacant land adjoining my garden and for many years I have been robbing it......at six in the morning when Miss Thing lived across the street and would certainly have observed my crime at any later hour, and at nine-thirty when Dr. Chose replaced Miss Thing, for he left his house at nine. There is no ugly harm in stealing what nobody wants or even knows about, but we criminals are shy and private folk and great lovers of solitude.

Not only are stolen fruits sweeter, but walnuts picked at your own time are apt to be fitter for pickling than those bought at the market. If sold by weight or volume (and how else can they be sold by the miserly?) the nuts have been allowed to get too big and therefore woody. There is no use in pickling a walnut that has grown fibrous, a fact that even some professional cooks and grocers have yet to learn.

Most cookery books warn you against woodiness and suggest the pin-prick test, but a surer method is to take only small half-grown nuts, and about two weeks before the customary time. The books usually mention early July, forgetting that local climate and weather of the individual year have a lot to do with growth. Where I live, on the Pacific coast, I find late June or the very first days of July are the best time, but of course it all depends on the vagaries of the season. In any event, you must watch your tree. A few hot days will turn soft nuts into useless wood, and it is far better to accept small volume and good texture than to wait for the bulk that may disappoint you when you open the first jar at Christmas and discover you are offering your guests a kind of pickled nutmeg.

I see in *Le Ménagier de Paris*, that amazing 14th century work on domestic economy, that the French housewives of the Middle Ages always gathered their pickling nuts on a fixed day, June 24, which is St. John's Day (St. John the Baptist). More fools they, then. But at least it was a good early day, unless they lived very far south. And there is something to be said for ceremony; even if it is only the ceremony of stealing, there is a richness that grows year by year. Half the charm of Christmas is the fixedness of the ritual, and if your tradition includes the first opening of the pickled walnuts for Christmas lunch, so much the better.

Soaking Process

The books vary enormously on the amount of salt needed. I find Mrs. Beeton (who should have a saint's day of her own) as reliable as any, though she does not tell you to wipe off the excess salt on the surface of the nuts after drying them in the sun. This wiping I had to discover for myself, though I found later that the excellent Mrs. Fraser of Edinburgh (1795) mentions it all right . . . she mentions most things, but not the cost of butter, which she calls for in quantities that would grease the whole of Scotland in a few weeks . . . it is the most buttery book I have ever read, and sad reading just now. It is quite eggy, too. She thinks nothing of starting a recipe with a loud call for five dozen eggs and five pounds of butter.

At any rate, pickled walnuts require no butter, even when made by Mrs. Fraser. After pricking them through with a fork and staining your hands frightfully in the process, you soak them in a strong brine, about a pound of salt to a quart of water. They should soak about nine days in about three changes of brine, but I find the books unduly fidgetty in their exact details about this process . . . . ten or twelve days in two changes of brine are just as good, for all I can discover. Then put the nuts to blacken in the sun, spread out on trays or dishes. After the top blackens, turn them to expose the other side.

Almost Any Spices

If there is no sun (a point ignored by the books) the nuts will blacken anyhow, though more slowly. I am firmly, though perhaps foolishly, convinced that the sun has very little to do with it. In two or three days they will be black, and then you wipe them with a bit of cloth which soon gets filthy but not so filthy as your hands.

Then pack the nuts in jars or crocks and pour hot spiced vinegar over them. Pay little attention to the careful lists of spices in the books, and their carefully computed amounts. Almost any spices will do. Whole black pepper, ginger, allspice, and mustard seed should be the basis of your recipe. You can use the pepper later in your pepper-mill and it will have an added flavor from the vinegar and spice and walnuts. During the recent pepper shortage I retrieved many ounces in this way .....which gives you an idea of the scale on which I pickle walnuts.

The best walnuts I ever pickled were last year's crop, on which I used no measurement at all but simply threw in any old stuff in any old quantity. We intuitive cooks are exasperating to learn from but often the very best to eat from, if I may so express myself. Cookery books should be written (or at least revised) by lawyers, for the benefit of the literal-minded who need exactitude, but I am far from sure that actual cookery should be performed by lawyers. On the contrary.

The nuts will need to steep in the pickle for a good three months (the books usually call it a single month, and they lie). Six months is a better time, and the pickle will keep improving all along until the last nuts are eaten in the spring. Another advantage of using young nuts, by the way, is that they mature faster. I bottle the small ones separately and eat them first.

If you have enough foresight, and enough ingenuity in using them, you will pickle a good many hundreds of nuts. A couple of gallons, tight packed, is all too few for an ordinary household, especially if you are fortunate enough to like giving good things away.

Most Useful Gadget

There is considerable economy in mashing up the nuts in a mortar and adding the juice to the mashed nuts. Why hasn't every kitchen got a mortar and pestle? I never thought of owning one until I read of the use John Fothergill (that ingenious cook) makes of the tool. I then got one from my local druggist, who ordered it for me from his supply house, and it is now the most used thing in the whole kitchen. Mint sauce pounded in a mortar is a very different article from the chopped herb usually served, and that is only one item among hundreds.

Once you take to pickled walnuts you will devise uses for yourself, in everything from sauces to hashes. The simplest and best fish sauce I know is mashed pickled walnuts stirred into a *good* mayonnaise . . . . . nothing should be stirred into a *bad* mayonnaise, not even a cup of cold poison, for the bad mayonnaise is cold poison itself. You can construct ingenious sandwiches with a hundred different variations of the pickled - walnut - and - something - else formula. Pickled walnut and sardine is an unusual and pleasant experience. (Incidentally, have you ever tried keeping sardines in their tins for a period of months or years, to let the oil soak into the fish? The result is astonishing and rewarding.)

The simplest and most obvious things, are often the best, and it is with cold beef that pickled walnuts were plainly meant to go, to the greater glory of the Anglo-Saxon lunch. There is nothing else like it. If our civilization had produced no more than that, the club buffet of lunching the Nordic would still deserve some kind of *cordon bleu*. And the walnuts you pickle at home will be better than those you get at your club. Your hands will be defiled (through walnut juice, if not through theft) but in the noblest of all causes.

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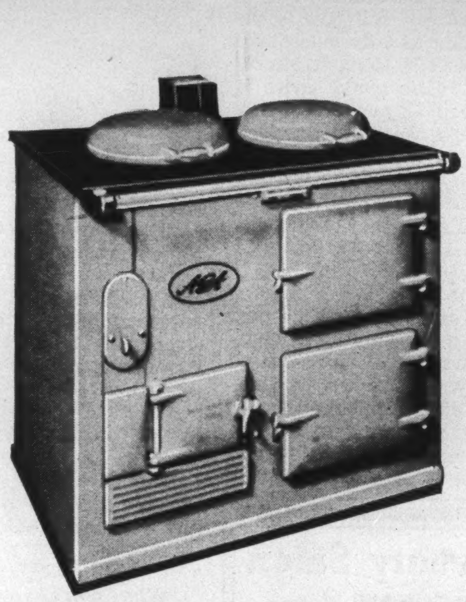

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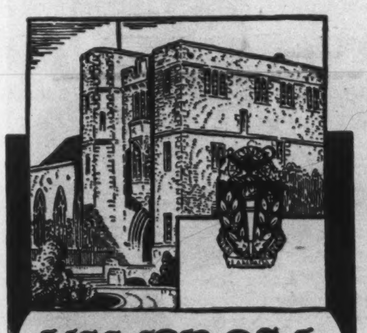

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THE OTHER PAGE

Rebellion's Funny Side

By RONALD HAMBLETON

BY 1837 Canada was no longer the overgrown infant spilling its ungainly strength over the sides of a cradle. It was an obstreperous child, giving constant grief and concern to its new Queen. It measured itself from time to time as well, and Canadian epochs are much like the marks made by ambitious children on the door-jamb—marks that both disfigure and yet show progress.

A mark that was not so much characteristic as one of character was the Rebellion of 1837 — so that before Victoria had been Queen six months she had the opportunity of seeing a fine colonial tantrum. One of her ministers, in fact, sent to Canada to make some report or other, happened to mention that a despotic government was the best safeguard of the poorer classes. He went back to London with the sharp answer of a Toronto hotel-keeper ringing in his head: "If that is your opinion, Sir, I pity your intellect."

This is the kind of thing that two ladies of Stratford, Ont., loved to store up, for Robina and Kathleen Lizars were writing a book. When it appeared, in 1897, their "Humors of '37" was found to be one of the most surprising books ever to be published in Canada, before or since.

They believed, for one thing, that "historians sometimes tell the truth, not always the whole truth, certainly never anything but the truth," and therefore nothing is to be despised which gives a peep at the life as it really was.

They felt that the truth of the Rebellion lay in the "humors—grave, gay, and grim"; and while the book is full of humorous anecdote—at times it seems like a joke-book—yet everything included is faithful to one principle: to reveal, by means of human incongruities, the motives and actions that comprise the bleak "historian's history" of the Rebellion.

Indeed, there's no doubt that you could never get this picture in a history book! They didn't do things by halves in 1837! Opening the book, for example is a sort of parody of "John Gilpin"—a 500-line poem which appeared in the Cobourg *Star* of February 7, 1838. It is, in fact, a lampoon on William Lyon Mackenzie, and ends:

And now to Mac. there's still one step
To end his life of evil;
Soon may he take the last long leap
From gibbet to the———!

While we're on the subject of verse, it seems that one of the things that distinguishes today's political consciousness from that of a century ago is the absence of rhymed attack. Couplets and quatrains whizzed back and forth like bullets. When Mackenzie's friends wrote:

They sneered at Mackenzie and quizzed his red wig
That the man was too poor they delighted to show,
Nor dreamed with such triumph the future was big,
As chanting the death song of Boulton and Co.

then Sir Francis Bond Head's supporters answered:

Canadians, rally round your Head
Nor to these base insurgents yield!

And when Mackenzie in 1837 set out for the Home Office with his monster grievance book under his arm, his farewell was sung thus:

Now Willie's awa' frae the land o' contention,
Frae the land o' mistake and the friends o' dissension;
He's gane o'er the waves as an agent befitting
Our claims to support in the councils o' Britain!

In the main, naturally enough, it was only the leading figures of the insurrection that were attacked or praised in verse. The rest were doomed to live or die in prose.

These, as the Misses Lizars doubtless noted to themselves, were the refined humors of the age. Most of the book gives us the slapstick of the times — pictures of the loyalist soldiery hastily drilling (it appears that at first the insurgents were better armed) with umbrellas and canes, "hearing halt in the advance but not in retreat"; and after the drill the "captain" of the Lancers would vault over the counter of his store to serve one customer a pennyworth of tobacco and another a yard of check.

It seems that their favorite exercise was an attack on the distillery, which mothered the invention of that now extinct instrument the fuddleometer, designed to "warn a man when he had taken his innermost utmost".

My favorite story in the book (which I suspect is an importation) concerns the Colonel who insisted that in battle a solid form must be preserved at all costs — should a man fall, close and cover the vacancy. An Irish soldier with a bass voice and sepulchral delivery asked, "And would your honor have us step on the dead man?"

These lighter, more contemporary examples do not show, as others do, the continuity of human suffering and despair so great that it can be lightened only by "grave humors". As for example, when a rowing party under command of a young lieutenant was in grave danger of being swept over Niagara Falls, the officer tried to check his men by threatening to blow the brains out of those who would save themselves except as *he* directed. One soldier pointed out, "If we're to drown, it matters little whether we drown *with* our brains or *without* 'em." Or again, perhaps in that time when a raiding party was supposed to be coming to burn Toronto on orders from Mackenzie, a stable-keeper with everything to lose, merely shrugged the information off and said, "Well, there's some good in everything!" It seems that town-planning, in the destructive sense, had its adherents then, too!

Actually, this book reads more like a plotless historical novel than anything else, and that's really not as much a monstrosity as it sounds. For it gives us character through dialogue, without the tedium of wading through incidents that we suspect are manufactured; and it gives us historical perspective, without the embarrassment of allowing for an author's political bias.

• •

THEY ARE EXPENDABLE

IN MY humble opinion, the practices of some people are definitely not commendable,
Which is a mild way of stating that they're undefendable;
In fact, I consider the following persons quite expendable:

The tagger on Saturday morning who with blithe and insolent daring
Urges you to buy his wares, not bothering to look at the tag you've bought and are wearing.

Even worse is the bridge "partner" who considers your opening bid of three a demand,
And proceeds to go no trump on a beautiful bust hand.

Also the opponent in golf who never coughs or sneezes ordinarily,
Except in the middle of your swing, then apologizes merrily.

And what of the radio announcer who, impervious to everything but the almighty clock, is so abandoned as to spew forth commercial data,
And, in order to get it in, cares not if he interrupts a symphony or prevents us from hearing the last ten bars of the last movement of a sonata?

The world, to paraphrase Robert Louis Stevenson, is so full of these and other expendable things
That I'm sure we should all be as unhappy and feel as insecure as kings.

J. E. PARSONS

Dark-in-the-City...
serene as twilight, drifting lightly through the heat-waves with calm, untroubled poise. Romantic shadow-and-sheer, typical of the town-dark fashions of
EATON'S

FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 6, 1946

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

British Economy Must Plan for Crises

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The significance of the British Labor Government's nationalization schemes has undoubtedly suffered from exaggeration on both sides, and not until the uproar has ceased will it be possible to give a clear judgment in the matter. Nothing proposed so far, says Mr. Layton, has made Britain anywhere near safe from a slump originating in the United States, to which British policy is strongly oriented at present, there being no reason to believe that because everything is going reasonably smooth at the moment that it will continue to do so when international competition starts again in force.

London.

TO OVERSEAS observers there must appear to be an unending succession of nationalization bills and official reports recommending a greater or less degree of governmental assistance to, or interference with, British industry. It is worth investigating to see how far really radical changes are being made.

No one has questioned Mr. Morrison's statement earlier in the year that it was intended to bring 20 per cent of industrial activities under public control. The Central Bank, coal, iron, and steel, electricity and gas, transport, and telecommunications, are the Government's main concern.

Nothing that has been done, or recommended, so far suggests any ulterior motive regarding the remaining 80 per cent of the nation's activities. Working Parties' recommendations for the cotton and pottery industries reflect an endeavor to carry out reforms, but specifically within the framework of private enterprise.

It is interesting to note that France, whose nationalization plans have aroused at least as much comment and are generally supposed to tally approximately with Britain's, has moved a stage further than Britain in the matter of insurance and has added shipbuilding, shipping, and chemicals to the list, but has not yet gone nearly so far with steel, which is the industrial pivot of both countries.

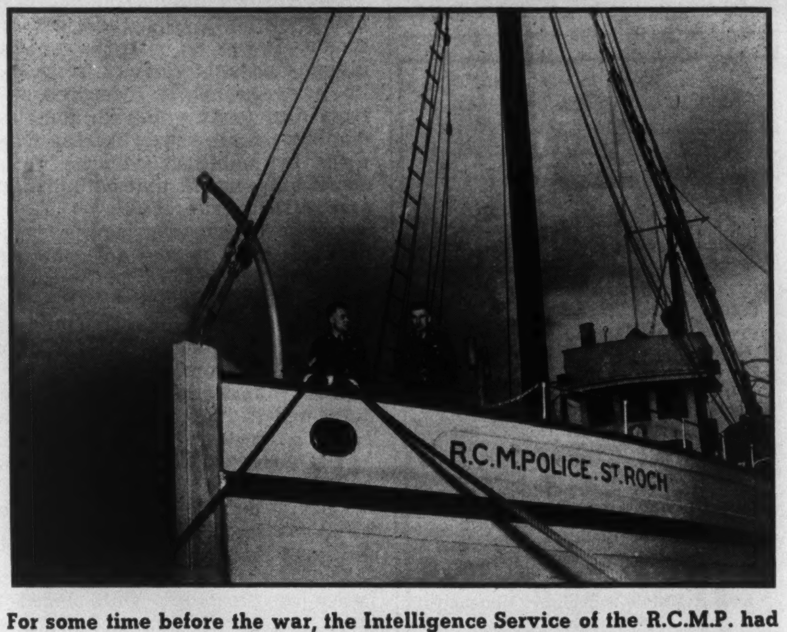
Both according to policy and in fact, the Labor Government of Britain has clearly no intention of socializing industry as a whole. The plan is to nationalize key industries which, so it is claimed, either do or might attempt to exert undue influence on the national economy; to persuade or coerce the backward industries to rationalize themselves and bring their equipment and technique up-to-date; and, for the rest, to let the private profit motive function as before. The significance of the general scheme has probably been exaggerated on both sides.

The coalowners—whose properties have been recommended for public ownership by so many independent investigators in the past—have offered comparatively little opposition in principle and have concentrated on securing the best terms that an unpleasant situation could make available. It is now evident that there will be no element of expropriation in the compensation terms. The railways and canals, electricity and gas, have not yet been dealt with, but they are putting up a strong resistance in advance.

But the opposition clearly centres on iron and steel. This is the industry

(*Continued on Next Page*)

R.C.M.P. Finds Its Peacetime Activities Increased



For some time before the war, the Intelligence Service of the R.C.M.P. had worked to guard vulnerable points against possible sabotage by enemy agents. When Canada went to war, R.C.M.P. plans went into effect overnight and many million dollars worth of property were thereby saved. This picture of the famous R.C.M.P. schooner, "St. Roch", was taken at Vancouver after its historic east-west trip through the Northwest Passage.

SINGLE FINGER PRINTS
METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION
TYPE
CORE
W
A2
E
M
E
15
15
REF:
1 RIGHT THUMB
SINGLE FINGER PRINTS—"BATTLEY"
METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION
TYPE
CORE
F
15
REF:
7 LEFT FORE FINGER

The usual peacetime routine—the enforcing of federal and provincial laws within its sphere, cooperating with other police forces in the supply of information, etc., training officers in the latest methods of crime detection, and the maintenance of a reserve force—has greatly increased in volume. Above, Sub-Inspector Wonnacott prepares a chart, for use in a court case, of a body identified by prints taken from the fingers which were amputated for the purpose. The fingers are in the small bottles.

Controlling the Arctic regions is also part of the routine. At the R.C.M.P. barrack, Cambridge Bay, Constable O. W. Johannsen, R.C.M.P., and Lt. Jim Croal, R.C.N.R., watch an Eskimo boy blow up his first balloon.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Will There Be A Slump?

By P. M. RICHARDS

BUSINESS currently is good—about as good as it can be when so much production is still being held up by strike-caused lack of materials and supplies. But how good is the business prospect? Businessmen are not too sure.

It had been supposed that the public was eager and able to buy almost all kinds of consumer goods in such volume that producers and distributers would be kept busy for years, as soon as industry was reconverted to peace and governmental restriction had been removed or eased. Whatever might come later when accumulated wants had been supplied, businessmen counted confidently on three or four years of boom or near-boom prosperity. Lately some U.S. observers have been taking fright because some supplies coming on the market have not been snapped up as quickly as was expected. In some instances department stores have had to re-price goods in order to move them.

The obvious fact that there had been considerable duplication of consumer orders for durable goods is being held up as evidence that the backlog of demand is much smaller than had been thought, from which it is deduced that the looked-for period of replacement prosperity may be correspondingly briefer and less pronounced. Business newspapers are now talking about the end of the five-years-old "sellers' market" already being in sight. The fact seems to be that strike unemployment has consumed a good deal of workers' savings and purchasing power, and that current eagerness to buy has been lessened by the recent market uptrend of prices and the belief that growing production and competition for markets will force price reductions before long. Though the immediate prospect is for fairly sharp price increases on most goods as a result of cutting of price controls, it is widely thought that full production will be achieved by most industries by the end of this year or early 1947 and that by autumn of 1947 there may be a plenitude of goods sufficient to bring about unemployment and even depression.

Any Recession Will Be Brief

If a depression, or marked recession from peak production and employment levels, actually develops so soon, it will probably be brief. The war-created shortages of durable consumer goods such as housing, automobiles, refrigerators and all kinds of household equipment are obviously vast, besides which there are the tremendous requirements of industry for the replacement of war-worn and obsolete machinery and buildings and for provision for new enterprises and expansion of old ones. The satisfaction of industry's needs alone will provide a lot of employment over a long period of time. And, of course, there are the needs of foreign markets, particularly devastated Europe. For years to come, the only limitation there will be the means of payment.

On balance, then, current business alarm about a "buyers' strike" does not seem to be well-founded. The natural and inevitable changes in current demand resulting from strikes and rising prices and the likelihood of ultimate increase in goods supply do not, in all probability, herald a real "depression" or anything more than a period of consumer and market adjustment. Basically, the pressure is, and will continue to be for a period of years, towards very large production and large employment.

However, U.S. Government economists are showing concern about the possibility of an early and serious decline in employment, and President Truman is reported to be getting ready to launch the Government's new and ambitious experiment in managing the national economy. The President, according to the *Wall Street Journal*, will shortly set up the job-and-production planning organization called for in the "Full Employment Act," now four months old. He is expected to give it a strong New Deal slant.

To Prevent Future Depressions

The avowed object of this program is to prevent future depressions. The planners are supposed to evolve national policies which will take the peaks and valleys out of production and stabilize the nation's economy on a new high peacetime plane that will provide jobs for all. The project, strongly backed by labor, will be headed by a three-man Council of Economic Advisers, selected by the President and confirmed by the Senate. This council and its staff of experts will survey the nation's economic machine constantly and recommend to the President policies calculated to achieve the full employment goal. It will delve into such things as taxes, the nation's transportation system, labor policy, and, in fact, all other economic forces. Its plans will be given to the President for transmission to Congress.

The so-called "Full Employment Act" was originally recommended to Congress at a time when the Administration feared that the end of the war would be followed by a period of deflation while industry was reconverting. This fear proved groundless; employment and income continued to hold closely to war peaks. Now, however, many Government economists think they detect signs of a deflationary trend in the months ahead and are fairly well satisfied that the peak of postwar inflation is near at hand, if it hasn't already passed. So the President is thinking of putting the Employment Act machinery into operation.

It may well prove that present apprehensions have no better foundation than those earlier, and that governmental action to stimulate production and provide jobs would unbalance the economy and do more harm than good if undertaken too soon. If, as suggested above, any early unsettlement is really no more than a matter of buyer adjustment to changing conditions, and is not due to failing production, the undertaking of work-making projects by government would only take labor away from normal enterprise and needlessly add to taxes.

(*Continued from Page 22*)

on which British industrial power was built, and it is still immensely strong. It can, moreover, produce output figures to show that it is capable of expansion on its own account; it has formulated a scheme which offers some measure of capital development on a 5-year plan, which it would be able partly to finance out of its own resources.

The Government remains unimpressed, claiming that the industry's own achievements, actual and prospective, are on nothing like the scale that the national reconstruction program demands, that the cartel's prices have in the past penalized consumers, and that, anyway, if the industry were to reorganize itself so completely as it admits itself would be necessary for a moderate increase in production, there would be so little free competition left that public control would be practically inevitable. The Iron and Steel Federation appears to be in retreat, but it is rallying all free enterprise to its support, and together they are fighting a strong rearguard action.

When this furore has simmered down, the claims of the Government's most ardent supporters that a new era has begun will be capable of clearer judgment. There is probably just as much exaggeration from this quarter as to the real nature of the changes as there is from the affected interests who denounce them as rank socialism.

Hangover From War

Many of the controls now in force are simply a hangover from the war and have no place in the philosophy of the administration. The administration intends not to regiment the nation or plan its economic life—whichever description fits the critic's own beliefs—but to take some of the economic (and hence some of the political) power out of the hands of the *entrepreneurs,* to get the benefits without the risks of private enterprise. This is certainly adaptation rather than remodelling.

It will be more than interesting to see whether the attempt to control the existing order without changing it really works out. In some quarters there are very high hopes of this procedure, for they believe that it may be the form that the West-European economy will take—indeed, it is the principle on which the Western Bloc is proposed as a compromise between the socialism of the East and the (comparatively) unregulated capitalism of the West.

So far the Government can claim solid achievement—production, particularly for export, is progressing well; and the Opposition can point to some failures — coal and housing are the most critical.

But the real test, from an economic point of view, will come within, perhaps, two years. Postwar conditions, with huge accumulated savings to back them, strongly favor a boom. It can be argued that without restrictions production would have soared, whereas it has only risen unspectacularly. The reply may be that after a boom inevitably follows a slump, and that without a boom there will be no slump.

The next few years will prove the truth of this belief. It may be—even the most adamant of financial critics of control have repeatedly urged—that if planning is to be undertaken at all it should at least be coherent. Nothing that has been done so far, nothing that the Government has proposed to do, has made Britain anywhere near safe from a slump originating in the U.S., to which British policy is strongly oriented at the moment.

There is no ground for the belief that because everything is going (reasonably) smoothly now it will continue smoothly when the sellers' market is at an end and international competition starts again in force. Controlled free enterprise may work if the controls form some sort of plan. But at present there is no plan for capital investment, for wages, for home consumption as against export sales, for the development of one branch of the economy while another withers. The individual plans for individual industries may become quite incoherent in a crisis if there is no overall plan to knit them together.

NEWS OF THE MINES

B.C. Long Range Mining Program Aids in Rebuilding Industry

By JOHN M. GRANT

MINING, for over 100 years, has been a chief corner-stone in British Columbia's economic structure, and after playing a vital part in Canada's war effort, serious attention is now being directed to the postwar problems. A comeback is being staged by gold mining—forced during the war years into an unessential position—and both British Columbia and outside financial interests are actively carrying out widespread exploration and development programs. Old properties are being revived and expanded, new ones being developed and considerable prospecting proceeding toward opening up new areas, which will broaden the field for well organized exploration work. It was gold mining that 85 years ago opened the wilderness of that far western province and the Government is this year continuing the long range program initiated during the war with a desire to rebuild the mining industry. Prospectors are being grubstaked and the appropriation for mining roads and trails has been tripled, and under an agreement with the Dominion Government 50% of the costs of roads into new mining areas will be forthcoming. Other plans announced recently by Hon. E. C. Carson, Minister of Mines, include: the inauguration of a special training program to give geological students practical instruction in the field; the use of the R.C.A.F. aerial photography for geological and topographical surveys; the possible expansion of the department's engineering service, and the sending of experts to England and the United States to study the latest methods of using electrical and Diesel power underground.

•

Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C., where milling commenced 17 years ago with a 100-ton mill, although a predecessor company had erected a small mill on the property many years before, continued in the year ended March 31 to not only aggressively carry on outside exploration and finance development work on properties already acquired, has in addition organized two new companies for the purpose of conducting exploration work in two specific areas. These are the Barkerville Mining Company, to operate in the Cariboo district of British Columbia, and the South Pacific Mining Company, whose field of activity will be in the South Pacific. In setting up the latter company, Pioneer has made its first organized attempt to develop mining properties outside of Canada. The company also continues to support prospecting parties and to participate in prospecting syndicates. Ore reserves at the Pioneer Mine, as of March 31, 1946, amounted to 187,940 tons, having a grade of 0.427 oz. gold per ton, a decrease of 6,519 tons from the previous year's reserves. If the tonnage and grade of ore indicated by the development work in the 27 vein comes up to expectations, it is proposed to sink a new shaft from the surface to the 25 level, and to develop the vein below this horizon from an inclined winze. A net loss of $262,329 was shown for the year. Total current assets are $1,205,344 and current liabilities $62,202.

Bralorne Mines, British Columbia's largest gold producer, and where the mine is in good condition for increased production, has just advised shareholders that the dividend that would normally be paid July 15th, has not been declared because of fear of a possible labor strike. This is the first time in more than 10 years that a quarterly

(*Continued on Page 27*)

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Amount paid to plant employees . . . . DOUBLED
Income Tax payments . . . . INCREASED SIX FOLD
Profits paid to shareholders . . . NO INCREASE AT ALL

▼

Year's payments by Dominion Textile	Year ended March 31 1939	1946	Increase
To plant employees	$4.503,785	$9,297,538	106%*
To Income Tax	244,513	1,509,647	617%
To shareholders**	1,485,842	1,485,842	NONE

*68% out of this is wage rate increases; the remaining 38% is due to increased production since 1939.

**As of June 12, 1946, there were 3,765 shareholders.

▲

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After World War I business faced the same general conditions that prevail now—labour disputes, prolonged strikes, higher wages, rising prices, increasing competition. And what happened then? Business failures jumped and current liabilities of failures shot up to 553% of the 1919 total in just two years.

Will that happen again in this new period of postwar readjustment? No one knows. That's why manufacturers and wholesalers in over 150 lines of business now carry Credit Insurance . . . which GUARANTEES PAYMENT of accounts receivable for goods shipped . . . pays you when your customers can't.

And that's why . . . right now . . . you should send for our book on "CREDIT LOSS CONTROL." This timely book charts the rise in business failures after World War I . . . presents actual credit history and actual credit loss cases . . . shows how you can safeguard your accounts receivable and your profits through the uncertain months and years ahead. No charge. No obligation. For a copy address: American Credit Indemnity Company of New York, Dept. 53, in Toronto, Montreal, Sherbrooke, or to First National Bank Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

F. d'A., Picton, Ont.—A program of underground work has been recommended for GOLDVUE MINES, in Duverny township, Quebec, and tenders are being sought for sinking of a shaft to 530 feet, establishment of three levels as well as crosscutting and drifting on each level and diamond drilling. Intensive probing has been done in one area 500 feet by 400 feet and to a vertical depth of 450 feet. Twenty eight out of 45 diamond drill holes were concentrated in this area. The most important intersections were $15.40 across 11.8 feet; $31.50 over five feet; $48.09 over 4½ feet; $10.42 over 25 feet; $14.54 across 23 feet; $23.10 across 12 feet; $8.75 over 10 feet; $12.09 over eight feet and $3.09 over a width of 21½ feet. The drilling of 17 holes outside of this area has shown that the carbonate zone extends for an additional 700 feet on the east and a similar length to the northwest. Visible gold and some high assays were secured from these sections. A new road to the company's property is to be built by the Quebec Government. The company recently reported $125,000 cash on hand and options on 300,000 shares which would amount to $250,000.

A.T.C., Noranda, Que.—The diamond drilling program at the THURBOIS MINES property, and which is continuing, has picked up several gold-bearing occurrences. One of these, the "F" zone, has indicated an oreshoot for a length of 620 feet, with average values of $7.70 across 9.2 feet. Two recent holes have extended the ore length to 780 feet. In the "C" zone, parallel to "F" and about 450 feet to the northeast, five holes covering a length of 600 feet gave intersections of: 0.204 ounce over an estimated true width of 15 feet, 0.202 ounce across 12.8 feet, 0.11 ounce across two feet, 0.05 ounce across eight feet and 0.114 ounce across 10 feet. A possible branch to the south was indicated in two more holes.

S. M. W., Hamilton, Ont.—Almost unanimous approval was given by shareholders of DISTILLERS CORP.-SEAGRAMS LTD. to the proposal to split the common shares five-for-one. The vote was 1,336,363 shares in favor of the proposal and only 636 shares against. The proposal is embodied in by-law 35 of the company, previously adopted by directors. It provides that each of the authorized 2,300,000 common shares to be subdivided and changed into five no par value shares, resulting in changing the authorized amount to 11,500,000 shares.

J. A. M., Belleville, Ont. — LAKE SHORE MINES' mill tonnage recently got up to around 1,000 tons per day and with additional workers available it is expected the rate will be raised to 1,200 tons. Anything beyond this tonnage will depend upon development results and mine conditions. The company several years ago adopted a planned sequence of stopping operations designed to make for greater safety of the underground workers, reduce the number of rock bursts and assure the removal of a higher percentage of the ore. This plan has proven quite successful but, as anticipated, has reduced the rate of ore extraction per level and has also resulted, to a large extent, in loss of control of grade. This controlled rate of mining demands that development be carried far ahead of normal requirements and as the program of advance develop-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Period of Stock Accumulation

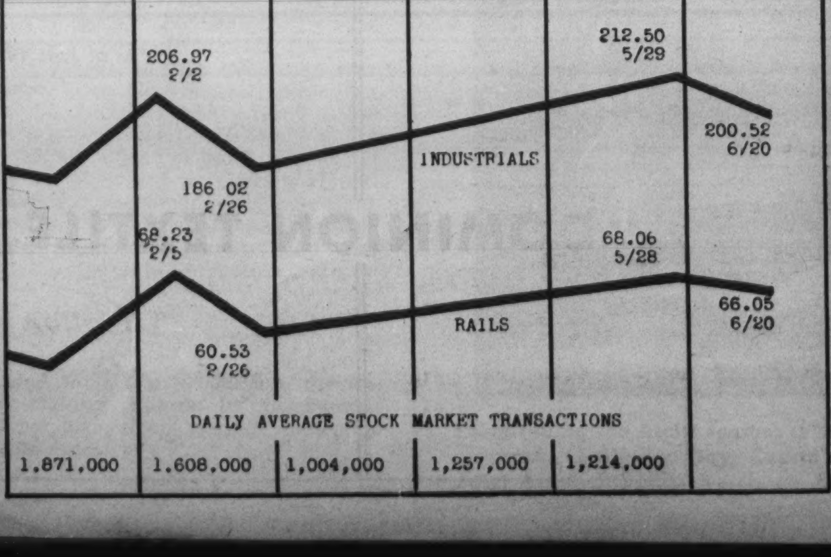
By HARUSPEX

The one to two-year New York market trend that dominates Canadian markets: With reconversion expected to be well completed by mid-year, the one to two-year market trend, while subject to occasional intermediate interruption, such as that witnessed in February, is regarded as forward, and the intermediate trend of the market is to be classed as upward from the February low points of 186.02 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 60.53 on the rail average.

On the last readings of the averages both the primary or long-term trend, and the secondary, or several-month, trend, was upward. A bullish reading came in late May when both the Dow-Jones rail and industrial averages broke decisively out of an eight-week line formation on the upside. Subsequently, that is, during June, the averages have receded. When it is considered, however, that the market advanced from late February to late May, a period of some three months, there is nothing abnormal in this counter movement. If, however, the decline persisted until both averages closed at or below 62.05 and 199.64, the bullish inference given in late May when the line was penetrated upside would be withdrawn. A secondary downtrend would, also, thereby be confirmed, with testing of the February low points suggested.

During periods of depressed psychology, such as was present in 1941-42, stock accumulation is usually detected by listlessness of market action and absence of public interest. After substantial price advance, a general atmosphere of optimism, and entrance of the public into the market, accumulation is sometimes effected by way of a number of months of violent price swings, or the churning of prices. Such an interval occurred between mid-February, 1926, to mid-April, 1927, and again between early February to late June of 1929. There is no technical evidence that the substantial price swings of the past five months, that is, from early February to date, are other than a repetition of similar accumulation tactics. Economic factors tend also to a similar conclusion. We would use current weakness for accumulation of selected stocks.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 36

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

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Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value $20.00 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1st, 1946, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Wednesday, July 17th, 1946.

By Order of the Board,

CHAS. C. JACKSON,
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ment suffered during the war years, this is now the first consideration of the management. It is to be expected additions to the working staff will be used to promote the development program rather than to increase production. For these reasons it appears very unlikely that the old milling rate will again be attained. In a word the "opening up" or "development of ore", means that the gold bearing vein has been developed by means of drifting and raising, or crosscutting through it, to show the necessary grade and tonnage, and provide ore reserves. A handy pamphlet has been prepared by the Northern Miner Press Limited, 122 Richmond St. West, Toronto, entitled "Mine Workings Sketched and Explained for the Layman". This sells for 25 cents and would be found most informative.

BIT.C., Toronto, Ont. — Business of BAY-ADELAIDE GARAGE LTD. has improved and operations are on the 1938 level, the directors recently reported in a letter to holders of the 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds. The company has kept the garage in good state of repair and the first instalment on the 1946 as well as 1945 city taxes have been paid. Earlier this year, directors authorized payment of coupon 16 dated April 15, 1935, on the first mortgage bonds and the disbursement amounting to 3¼ per cent was made on Feb. 28.

S. E. J., Brantford, Ont.—A few months ago it was reported the gold-bearing north vein on NORMAR GOLD MINES property, had been traced for a length of over 2,000 feet. While values were secured in all the holes put down to cut the structure, they were on the low side. Two interesting sections were reported from the south shear but here again grade was not high. At that time it was stated drilling would be done under the old drilling carried out 10 years ago and which indicated commercial values over a short length of the structure.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things:—(1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages:—GROUP "A," Investment Stocks; GROUP "B," Speculative Investments, and GROUP "C," the Speculations.

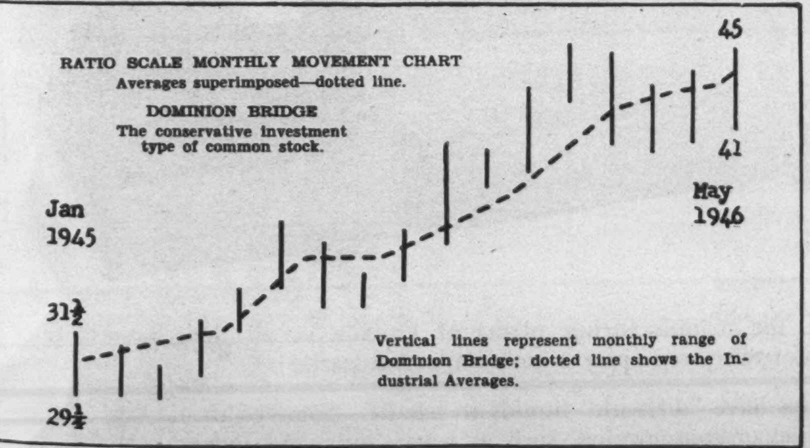
The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:—FAVORABLE, NEUTRAL or UNATTRACTIVE. A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The investment Index is the yield of any stock expressed as a percentage of the average yield of all stocks, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

THE DOMINION BRIDGE CO. LTD.

PRICE 31 May 1946	— $45.00
YIELD	— 2.7%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 133
GROUP	— "A"
FACTORS	—Neutral

	AVERAGES.	**DOMINION BRIDGE**
Last 12 months	Up 42.3%	Up 35.4%
Last 1 month	Up 3.0%	Up 12.5%
1942 low—1946 high	Up 160.0%	Up 125.0%



Vertical lines represent monthly range of Dominion Bridge; dotted line shows the Industrial Averages.

SUMMARY—Any attempt to place common stocks in Groups based on their normal habits demonstrates that some of them are quite consistent in such habits. While there is no intention to lay down hard and fast rules it is generally conceded that stocks in GROUP "A" — the investment stocks — do not move as fast as the Averages. Dominion Bridge conformed to this rule both during the past year and also during the entire bull market.

The Investment Index of 133 is quite high, but Dominion Bridge has sold on a low yield basis for a long time, indicative of the high regard in which it is held.

While there always comes a time when it is unprofitable to hold common stocks—that is, during a bear market — until that time arrives Dominion Bridge can be held in any conservative portfolio.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
A statistical record of all securities
listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange
A Copy will be mailed to interested Investors upon written request.
DICKSON, JOLLIFFE & COMPANY
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
TELEPHONE ★ ADelaide 7451—80 KING ST. WEST—TORONTO 1, ONT.
JOHN S. DICKSON • W. H. JOLLIFFE • A. L. A. RICHARDSON

We take pleasure in announcing the appointment of Messrs. A. R. Duffield, C. L. Gundy, E. S. Johnston, P. C. Miller and D. R. A. Walker to the Board of Directors.

The Board is now composed
of the following members:

J. H. Gundy, *President*
H. W. Lofft W. N. McIlwraith
W. P. Scott A. H. Williamson
A. R. Duffield C. L. Gundy
E. S. Johnston P. C. Miller
D. R. A. Walker

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Winnipeg TORONTO Vancouver
Ottawa Montreal New York Victoria
London, Eng. Hamilton Kitchener London, Ont.

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing
DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1901
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG
15 King Street West, Toronto

INVESTMENT
SECURITIES
NESBITT, THOMSON
& COMPANY, LIMITED
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Branches in the principal cities of Canada
16

THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF CANADA
REQUIRES
TWO SENIOR RESEARCH ASSISTANTS—$3,600
for Department of National Health and Welfare at Ottawa
University graduates, preferably with post-graduate study in statistical methods; ability to direct the work of others in research work.
Full particulars on posters in Post Offices, National Employment Service Offices and Civil Service Commission Offices throughout Canada. Application forms, obtainable thereat, should be filed not later than July 11, 1946, with the
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA,
OTTAWA

THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND No. 238
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1946, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 29th June, 1946. The Transfer Books will not be closed.
By Order of the Board,
S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.
Toronto, 7th June, 1946.

PENMANS LIMITED
DIVIDEND NOTICE
NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1946.
On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record of the 2nd day of July, 1946.
On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of July, 1946.
By Order of the Board,
Montreal. C. B. ROBINSON,
June 20, 1946. Secretary-Treasurer.

We maintain markets in the
following
Over-the-Counter issues:
★SALMITA
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AURLANDO
BEAUCAMP
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TRANSTERRA
Picard & Fleming
ADelaide 5621
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Phone
Saturday Night Press
ADelaide 7361

ABOUT INSURANCE

Fire Waste Increases in Canada With Public Still Apathetic

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is difficult to make people realize that, whether they are the owners of insurable property or not, they have a financial interest in bringing about a reduction in the yearly fire losses which are causing such a heavy and largely unnecessary drain on the country's resources.

As the amount of the fire losses is a prime factor in fixing the rates charged for fire insurance, and as the cost of fire insurance is included in the price of all goods purchased, everyone has a financial interest in keeping fire losses and fire insurance rates at as low a level as possible.

IT IS difficult to understand the attitude of complacency taken by people generally to the increasing losses of life and property caused by fire throughout the country. Official figures of the fire waste in Canada during 1945 recently made public by the Dominion Fire Commissioner again direct attention to the fact that just plain carelessness is the cause of most of the fires, and that at least 80 per cent of the loss could be prevented by taking suitable precautions.

While the public remain largely indifferent, the fire toll continues to mount. In 1940 the civilian property loss by fire in this country amounted to $22,735,264, and in 1945 it totalled $41,903,020, showing an increase in the yearly drain by fire on the country's resources of $19,167,736. Such an increase during a period when, owing to the shortage of goods and materials and the difficulty or impossibility of replacement of property destroyed by fire, people had every incentive to see that no avoidable fire loss occurred, seems almost incredible, and lends color to the statement often heard that with respect to fire we are an incurably careless people.

Hazardous Smoking

Last year smokers' carelessness caused bv far the largest number of fires, 17,582 out of a total of 52,173 from known and unknown causes, and doubtless many of the 5,838 fires attributed to unknown causes were also due to the carelessness of smokers. The known loss from this cause in 1945 totalled $2,286,430, as compared with $2,093,136 in 1944 and $1,118,605 in 1940.

Overheated stoves, furnaces, boilers and pipes caused 5,464 fires in 1945 with a property loss of $3,007,785, as compared with $3,375,582 in 1944 and $2,057,428 in 1940. Defective electric wiring and appliances caused 3,534 fires last year, with a property loss of $3,813,153, as compared with $2,333,031 in 1944 and $1,760,276 in 1940.

Defective and overheated chimneys and flues caused 3,708 fires in 1945 with a property loss of $1,424,113, as compared with $1,362,340 in 1944 and $1,220,864 in 1940. Petroleum and its products were the cause of 1,209 fires last year with a property loss of $1,616,160, as compared with $1,116,960 in 1944 and $514,023 in 1940. Spontaneous ignition caused 472 fires last year with a property loss of $1,323,930, as compared with $800,572 in 1944 and $951,228 in 1940.

Careless use of matches caused 3,044 fires in 1945 with a property loss of $713,868, as compared with $1,163,982 in 1944 and $205,119 in 1940.

Sparks on roof caused 1,262 fires last year with a property loss of $713,380, as compared with $661,674 in 1944 and $512,393 in 1940. Hot ashes, coals and open fires were the cause of 2,558 fires in 1945 with a property loss of $815,632, as compared with $465,704 in 1944 and $410,881 in 1941.

Lights and Lightning

Lights, other than electric, caused 1,204 fires last year with a property loss of $493,310, as compared with $851,514 in 1944 and $181,159 in 1940. Lightning caused 1,178 fires in 1945 with a property loss of $633,945, as compared with $689,841 in 1944 and $240,211 in 1940.

Exposure fires numbered 497 last year with a property loss of $714,598, as compared with $667,322 in 1944 and $836,363 in 1940. Loss due to fires caused by exposure to fires in adjacent buildings shows a reduction from the 1940 total. Incendiarism caused 174 fires in 1945 with a property loss of $784,946, as compared with $455,640 from this cause in 1944, and $413,882 in 1940.

Fires from miscellaneous known causes, such as explosions, fireworks, friction, hot grease or metal, steam and hot water pipes, etc., numbered 4,449 in 1945 with a property loss of $4,785,639, as compared with $5,500,860 in 1944 and $1,645,378 in 1940. Fires from unknown causes numbered 5,838 last year with a property loss of $18,686,131, as compared with $19,024,320 in 1944 and $10,560,212 in 1940.

That brings the total number of civilian fires in 1945 from known and unknown causes to 52,173, and the total property loss to $41,903,020. In 1944 the fires numbered 50,719, and the total property loss was $40,562,478. In 1940 the fires numbered 46,629, and the total property loss was $22,735,264. The figures of the total property losses for 1945 do not include fire losses amounting to $9,866,777 incurred in the properties of the Department of National Defence and other Crown properties. The figures for 1944 also do not include fire losses amounting to $1,360,312 in the properties of the Department of National Defence.

Occupancy Groups

Classified according to occupancy, there were last year 39,421 fires in residential properties with a property loss of $8,104,484; 5,401 fires in mercantile properties (wholesale and retail) with a property loss of $11,078,453; 1,328 fires in manufacturing properties with a property loss of $10,213,672; 3,089 fires in farm properties with a property loss of $3,609,959; 774 fires in institutional and assembly buildings with a property loss of $2,577,631; and 2,160 fires in miscellaneous properties with a property loss of $6,318,821.

Taking the losses by Provinces, the statistics show that there were in 1945 2,138 fires in Alberta with a property loss of $2,208,102, or $2.68 per capita; 5,093 fires in British Columbia with a property loss of $5,247,302, or $5.55 per capita; 1,694 fires in Manitoba with a property loss of $1,159,801, or $1.57 per capita; 1,397 fires in New Brunswick with a property loss of $1,835,331, or $3.92 per capita; 1,472 fires in Nova Scotia with a property loss of $1,758,747, or $2.83 per capita; 17,646 fires in Ontario with a property loss of $14,464,189, or $3.62 per capita; 223 fires in Prince Edward Island with a property loss of $257,504, or $2.79 per capita; 21,531 fires in Quebec with a property loss of $14,033,510 or $3.95 per capita; and 979 fires in Saskatchewan with a property loss of $938,516, or $1.09 per capita.

There are some people who regard fire losses, whether high or low, as not their concern but the business of the fire insurance companies, though they complain loudly enough when premium rates are increased as they must be increased in keeping with increased fire losses, because the fire losses of a country measure the amount which in addition to an amount for expenses and profit must be collected in premiums from the insured if the insurance

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
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1 ROYAL BANK BUILDING - - - BRANDON, MAN.

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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
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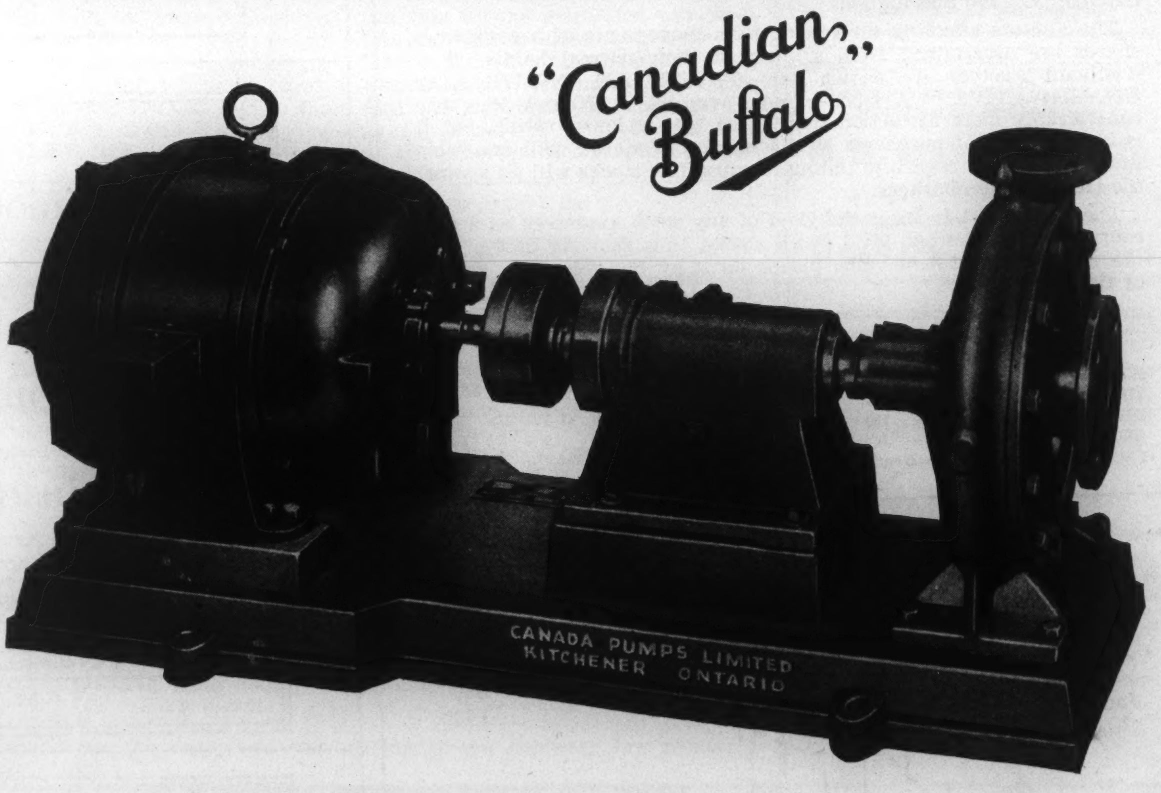
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

Piccadilly
London SMOKING MIXTURE
"Made in Canada", it inherits the London tradition of coolness, and a mild nutty flavour.
GOOD TO THE BOTTOM OF THE BOWL

What's to be pumped?



THROUGHOUT the manufacturing plants of Canada in all their diversity pumps of every type play a most important part.

Many of these pumps have "difficult" liquids to handle. Some of them pump liquids for human consumption, such as water, milk and tomato soup and, therefore, must be fabricated with care.

Production line pumping requires efficient pumping and that is the very thing for which "Canadian Buffalo" pumps are famous.

A check of plant engineers would show a definite preference for "Canadian Buffalo" pumps because of the year-in-year-out satisfaction they have given even in the tough places.

We invite you to consult us on your pumping problems whether they are simple or complicated. If you will write us giving some idea of your pump problems we will be pleased to offer suggestions and send you suitable bulletins.

CANADA PUMPS, LIMITED
Head Office: KITCHENER, ONTARIO
Engineering Sales Offices: MONTREAL, TORONTO, SAINT JOHN, PORT ARTHUR, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY EDMONTON, VANCOUVER

companies are to remain solvent and continue to be able to pay claims in full as they become due.

It is not generally understood that those without insurable property also have a financial interest in keeping down the fire waste and so keeping down the cost of fire insurance, as the cost of fire insurance is included in the price they pay for all goods and services.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you tell me what the position is when a person has died without having paid the annual premium on the due date under his policy but before the grace period allowed by a clause in the contract has expired. Is there an obligation on the part of the beneficiary, his wife in this case, to pay the overdue premium in order to collect on the policy, or is the company liable for the face of the policy in any event, less the amount of the overdue premium?

—H. G. A., Brantford, Ont.

Under the insurance law of Ontario thirty days of grace are allowed for the payment of any premium of life insurance, except the initial premium, and the policy remains in full force and effect during the grace period. Accordingly, in the circumstances you refer to, the insurance company would be liable for the full amount of the policy, less the amount of the premium which had not been paid. During the grace period, the beneficiary or her agent or assign has the right to pay to the insurance company, or its chief agency in the Province, or to its collector or authorized agent, the sum in default. In that case, the insurance company would be liable for the full face value of the policy without any deduction.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 23)

dividend has been passed, but the directors feel that in view of the "certain disturbing influences actively engaged at the mine," that the resources of the company should be conserved so that it will be in a good financial position to cope with any emergency. Development on the lower levels is reported as "satisfactory" and ore reserves are at a high point of more than a million tons of an average grade approximating 0.5 oz. gold per ton.

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A resumption of operations, preparatory to putting the property into production, and which includes dewatering of the shafts, is reported from Queenston Mines, adjoining Upper Canada Mines, in the East Kirkland Lake area. Substantial tonnages of medium grade ore have already been proved by underground work and diamond drilling. The Anoki property was recently acquired to provide protection along the western strike of the ore zone against the southerly dip on the Eastward property, taken over a short time by Upper Canada, which controls Queenston. Drilling is proposed from Anoki's workings, now down to 750 feet, to locate the extension of the Queenston ore.

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At the annual meeting of the Toronto Stock Exchange an acclamation was accorded the officers and members of the managing committee. J. B. White, of J. B. White & Co. continues as president, with R. J. Breckenridge, of Breckenridge, McDonald & Co., in the post of vice-president. A.L.A. Richardson, of Dickson, Joliffe & Co, continues as secretary. J. T. Cannon, of J. P. Cannon & Co. as treasurer. Members of the committee are Frederick J. Crawford, of F. J. Crawford & Co.; Gordon R. Bongard, of Bongard & Co.; W. G. Malcolm, of A. E. Ames & Co.; Frank G. Lawson, of Moss, Lawson & Co.; T. A. Richardson, of T. A. Richardson & Co.; and G. W. Nicholson, of G. W. Nicholson & Co. Mr. White reported a year of intensive activity, with a new record in trading and listings, the value of seats moving up from $54,500 to $63,000 at the last sale, which compares with a low of $12,000 during the war period. "We are particularly interested and concerned in the plans which have been formulated by Hon. Charles F. McTague, the chairman of the Ontario Securities Commission, for a complete recasting of the basis of operation of stock and bond traders in this Province," stated Mr. White. The Managing Committee are endeavoring to cooperate to the fullest extent with Mr. McTague in his proposals, it was pointed out.

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A diamond drilling program of a further 10,000 to 20,000 feet is planned by Lasidon Gold Mines, located in Senneville township, Bourlamaque area, of northwestern Quebec, to test a promising structure, stated by the company's engineers, to resemble the Bourlamaque granodiorite which is the source of ore bodies in the Val d'Or district. The No. 1 hole entered the bed-rock at 113 feet and at last report was down to 175 feet in gray granite. A magnetometer survey of the holdings has just been completed by Koulonzine, Geoffrey, Brossard & Co., and they have been retained as consulting engineers and geologists. Louis D. Hudon, of Sorel, Que., president, states that the company has $55,000 in its treasury. Contracts have been awarded for preliminary development of the company's Yellowknife property, 800 yards west of Giant Yellowknife. This work will be under the direction of Mining Research Corp.

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Important gold intersections continue to be obtained in the present diamond drilling program close to the shaft site at Orlac Red Lake Mines, J. M. MacIntosh, president reports. The current drilling is believed to be outlining a new section of high grade ore that is substantially enlarging the already considerable ore indications obtained in previous drilling. The shaft was down 112 feet on June 8th and is making between 30 and 40 feet weekly towards its objective of 525 feet.

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Until the scarcity of housing, labor, and supplies changes for the better, it is proposed to keep Pascalis Gold Mines property in good standing but idle, J. M. Cunningham-Dunlop, president, states in the annual report. Some consideration was given to the feasibility of commencing underground work during the year, with a view to enlarging

(*Continued on Page* 28)

—TO THOSE WHO NEED MONEY... *for a useful purpose*

For many a Borrower SAVING is still No.1...

For many of our borrowing customers, saving is still the prime consideration. For them, the time to borrow is equally the time to save . . . borrowing and saving go hand in hand.

Thousands of our borrowers have sizable holdings of Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates, which they leave with us for safe-keeping. Indeed, a good many have substantial cash reserves in their savings accounts.

Why, then, do they borrow from the Bank?

Simply because they want to keep their savings intact and undisturbed—as a bulwark of security.

These people are performing a real service not only to themselves, but to their fellow citizens and to the country at large . . .

By maintaining their programme of regular saving, they are guarding against inflation.

How? . . . By conservation.

Conservation in personal financing is practised by a large proportion of our customers. By *borrowing* for some useful purpose, and by making regular repayments on their loan, they are — in reality — *saving* for a useful purpose, and increasing profitable production for the community. Meanwhile, they are keeping their savings intact.

This is wise spending, wise borrowing and wise saving.

These people are good customers, they are good citizens and their personal financing is sound.

This is conservation — the first requisite for personal security—the first attribute of good citizenship . . .

To Our Customers,

we say: "Don't borrow unless you have to, but if you need money for some *useful purpose*, by all means get a loan from the Bank."

We also say: "Don't sell your Victory Bonds . . . If you need cash, get a low-cost loan and pay it back out of future earnings."

"MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL

D72

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

Company Reports

Dominion Textile

ON reduced operating income, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. reports net earnings for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1946, down at the equivalent of $7.35 a share on the outstanding common stock from $9.82 a share in the preceding fiscal year. A decline of about $720,000 in operating income was shown for the year despite a reduction of $300,000, or 20 per cent, in write-off to depreciation.

Operating income for the fiscal year amounted to $3,236,276 as compared with $3,956,225 for the previous year. The figure for both years was after write-off to depreciation ($1.2 million for 1945-46 year as against $1.5 million for 1944-45), directors' and legal fees and executive remuneration. Bond interest absorbed $2,750 less at $134,646 and tax provision was about $77,600 less at $1,509,647. After these charges and write-off to bond premium and discount, and adding investment revenue, down about $29,000 at $541,292, net earnings of $2,119,770 for the latest year compared with $2,788,287 for the year previous.

The balance sheet shows net working capital increased by $583,017 to $16,087,786, compared with the previous year. Current assets, at $21,291,529, are up from $19,673,865, while current liabilities are $5,203,743 up from $4,169,096. Marketable securities now total $11,942,825, up from $8,742,137.

The annual report, signed by G. B. Gordon, president, on behalf of directors, refers to labor difficulties of company and to importances, in relation to its future prospects, of tariff decisions reached at proposed international trade conference.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 27)

and developing the ore previously disclosed. It was concluded, however, that this would not be advisable under present conditions. Ventures Ltd. has continued to advance funds for current expenses, upkeep, and taxes. Current assets of cash, accounts receivable, and supplies amount to $1,630. Current liabilities are accounts payable of $1,418 and advances from Ventures of $74,528. A block of 20,025 shares of Beaucourt Gold Mines is held and listed at cost of $8,985.

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Underground work on Aumaque Gold Mines to date has failed to encounter any large commercial ore shoots, although many encouraging short sections of ore grade material has been cut in the drift on both the 250 and 500-foot levels, according to J. H. Norrie, consulting engineer, in the company's annual report. The property consists of approximately 1,500 acres, the majority of which remains unexplored, and B. W. Newkirk, president, points out that surface prospecting, surface diamond drilling and underground development are all proceeding on a well organized basis with the objective of fully determining its potentialities. As of March 31st the company had cash $150,461; Dominion of Canada bonds (approximate market value) $647,900; shares in other mining company (at approximate market value) $77,000. Current liabilities amounted to $33,045. The company received $1,122,501 proceeds from sale of 3,350,000 shares of stock.

•

Underway at the present time, with 40 geologists, prospectors and workmen, is one of the largest individual gold exploration program of the current year, in the Indin Lake area of the Yellowknife district, where a thorough survey of an area of 12 square miles is being carried out. This tract covers the six-mile north-south length of the anticlinal lava structure in which the quartz-diorite porphyry dyke (or sill) has been extensively drilled during the past year by Colomac Yellowknife, Indin Lake Gold Mines, Indyke Gold Mines and Nareco Gold Mines. This work, which has given indications of huge tonnages of low-grade gold ore, is being further prosecuted by joint tunnelling operations which will explore the dyke at depth on both the Colimac and Indin Lake properties. Crushing plant to handle bulk samples from tunnels and other operations has been provided to assure more accurate estimates of value.

Milner, Ross & Co.

Members The Toronto Stock Exchange

INVESTMENT DEALERS

330 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Hamilton Brantford Brampton Vancouver

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The shares referred to herein are being offered in Canada, but not in the United States of America. Neither this advertisement nor the Prospectus referred to herein are, under any circumstances, to be construed as an offering of any of this issue for sale in the United States of America or the territories or possessions thereof or an offering to any resident thereof or a solicitation therein of an offer to buy any of this issue.

NEW ISSUE

$5,500,000
(Par Value)

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited
(Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario)

4% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Shares
(Par Value $50 per share)

In the opinion of Counsel these Preferred Shares are investments in which The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 as amended (Dominion) states companies registered under it may invest their funds.

PRICE: $52.50 per share

By arrangement with the Company, the undernamed are giving the holders resident in Canada registered at the close of business on June 28, 1946, of the outstanding 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares the prior right to purchase on or before July 16, 1946, the Preferred Shares offered by the Prospectus herein referred to, to an amount not in excess of their respective holdings of 5% Preferred Shares at the close of business on June 28, 1946, all if, as and when issued, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in a letter dated June 29, 1946, addressed by the undernamed, to all such registered holders. Such applications may be made through the undernamed or any dealer or broker in any Province of Canada registered pursuant to the securities sales legislation of such Province. Subject to the foregoing, the right is reserved to reject any or all applications, and also in any case to allot a smaller number of shares than may be applied for.

The offer of these 4% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Shares is made by means of the Prospectus dated June 26, 1946, a copy of which has been mailed by the undernamed to all holders resident in Canada registered as of June 28, 1946, of the 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company, and further copies of which will be promptly furnished upon request.

Interim Certificates are expected to be ready for delivery on or about August 1, 1946.

These Preferred Shares are being offered by the undernamed as principals if, as and when issued, subject to approval of all legal details by Messrs. Blake, Anglin, Osler & Cassels, Toronto.

A. E. AMES & CO. LIMITED

THE DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY, LIMITED